



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOLUME 86, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1952

WHOLE NUMBER 701

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Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to the Editor, The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mrs. WILL ED GUPTON, *National Chairman*

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

Send checks made payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879



FRANK J. LAUSCHE
GOVERNOR

THE STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE HOUSE, COLUMBUS

GREETINGS FROM THE GOVERNOR

Just preceding Ohio's Sesquicentennial in 1953, celebrating our 150th year as one of this Nation's great States, I take pleasure in paying tribute to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for your fine record of service to our American ideals which your organization has maintained throughout the years.

Ohio is proud to be featured in your national magazine. This honor reflects the greatness of Ohioans who have made the Buckeye State a leader in agriculture, industry, technology, culture, recreation and many more specific fields of endeavor.

As Governor of Ohio, I acknowledge on behalf of the people of Ohio this recognition of Ohio's sons and daughters by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Frank J. Lausche

Governor.



Ohio State House at Columbus, Ohio

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The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

CHRISTMAS is a season of memories. It brings back the scenes of family gatherings when on Christmas Eve we sat around the bright tree, near the open fire and unwrapped gifts. As each package was opened and a new toy or book was disclosed, we enjoyed the delight and enthusiasm of the children. After awhile they became weary, so they hung their stockings on the mantel, usually their mother's stocking, because it was larger. Before it was quite time for the children to go to bed, the beautiful Christmas story was told to them. The years move along and those children of yesteryear are doing the same for their children of today, as we look on and enjoy the little ones. At the same time, we know that the love of those who have left us for their Heavenly home is ever with us and their faces are a bright spot in our memory.

Christ came into the world to save it and we are His instruments through whom He works. What an instrumentality for "Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men" we could be if each person would exemplify that in their daily lives. Kindness and consideration for each person as we cross their paths. With love in our hearts, family units would be happier and in turn our country would be more unified.

The men and women who gave their all to give us our freedom thought not of themselves but of what this freedom would mean to posterity. We, in this country today, are enjoying that freedom and it is our duty to do all in our power to preserve it.

As the Christmas Season approaches, old and young never tire of hearing the Christmas story and the lovely carols. As we grow older, the spiritual significance of Christmas becomes more apparent. We do not let the human festivities and gift giving crowd out the real spiritual meaning of Christmas and what it could mean to all the peoples of the world.

CHRISTMAS EVE

Perhaps the Child of Bethlehem
Will walk tonight
Beneath the city's diadem
Of glaring light,
And find the inns are full! So He
Must onward go
Down quiet streets where there will be
Darkness and snow.
But if tall candles waxen white
(Oh, heart, light them!)
Gleam on your window sill tonight,
The Child of Bethlehem,
Seeking shelter, will gladly turn
To you; for He has come far—
And high above your house will burn
The Christmas star!

—Virginia Eaton
Affectionately,

MARGUERITE C. PATTON
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

A Call

A call to every woman of our land,
Our land of freedom which we richly share
To thwart the ominous threats that would enthrall
All that we hold most dear; so let's beware.

The time has come when we must take a stand,
Or lose our heritage we justly prize;
With Him as leader may we know the way
To overcome the wrong that around us lies.

Be on the march! Crusaders of our day;
His flaming torch be ever in our sight;
May we by righteous living lead the way
For those now groping, searching for the light.

No strength of man alone or weapons great
Can save our nation from disastrous fate;
With hearts of courage let us heed this call
And know that He is master over all.

—Mary J. Seneff, Mansfield, Ohio

Hang a Stocking in Your Heart

Hang a Stocking in your heart!
What a challenge on our part
To garner in what God has given.
A song for Earth—His Son from Heaven.

Peace fills the toe. To Men, Good Will
The Stocking to the hem will fill.
But tucking in the spice and gold,
Earth's treasures, in the story told,
The Stocking lighted, from afar,
By the radiance of the Christmas Star.

Hang a Stocking in the heart of Youth,
'Tis most portentous to tell the truth,
For, standing with reluctant feet
Where the Brook and the River meet
The long, long thoughts of life and love
Be guided by the Star above.

Hang a Stocking in the heart Mature,
The hold on that seems more secure.
The song is there, the laughter stays,
The heart beats warm as in bygone days.
For memories come from the yesteryears,
Filling the eyes with unshed tears.

Hang a Stocking in the Children's hearts,
That calls for treasures from the richest marts.
A Stocking may hold but a meager thing,
But, relevant to Childhood, it will make them sing.
While surrounding it all is joy untold
Which the stocking is far too small to hold.

—(Mrs.) Charlotte Hall O'Connor
Chaplain, North Riding Chapter, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

Capitalism and Christianity

BY THE REV. HARRY BUTMAN

LUKE 19: 16-17. "Then came the first saying, 'Lord, thy pound hath gained ten pounds.' And He said unto him, 'Well, thou good servant, because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities.'"

In a recent article, the Rev. Norman Vincent Peale tells of how a layman of another church was very disturbed because of stories he had read in church publications condemning the capitalistic system as un-Christian. This man's son had asked him how he reconciled being a Christian with being a capitalist. This business man was highly incensed that his denomination should solicit his capitalistic earnings and then use them to undermine capitalism. This whole problem is engrossing people of many denominations.

A year ago Stanley High wrote an article for the *Reader's Digest* which had wide repercussions. It was called, "Methodism's Pink Fringe" and it accused (with documentation) a small minority within the Methodist church of using prestige and funds of that great denomination to promote views not held by the majority. In the Congregationalist fold a similar situation exists. I have in my desk a document sent forth by a group of laymen meeting in Minneapolis protesting the efforts of our *Committee for Social Action* to propagate views not held by the bulk of our fellowship. The C. S. A. is a small group very much to the left of the mood of Congregationalism. As individuals they have a right to their views. But they have no right to speak at Washington, or in their news letters, says this group of laymen, as though they had the unanimous backing of more than a million Congregationalists. I myself can testify, leaving the field of economics for a moment, that I helped the drafting committee at Oberlin two years ago to keep the resolutions committee from proposing to the general council a resolution favoring the payment of bus transportation to parochial schools.

These left-wing groups of Christian connection have retained characteristics that are almost committed unanimously to the

idea of the *Welfare State*. They believe it is the duty of the government to support and care for all men. They think that the profit system, the system whereby money can earn money, is fundamental evil. Interest to them is a cancerous thing. They are against private ownership, and look to the ownership of all land and industry by the national government. They feel that the Russian system is superior to ours, at least in theory, if not in practice and point of production. A system of rewards and punishments, whereby the capable and industrious are rewarded and the indolent or incapable are punished, is anathema to them. Their maxim is, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need." In short, they hold that our whole capitalistic system is contrary to Christ's teaching, and therefore under the condemnation of God. And their teaching alas is spreading.

A great many people feel vaguely guilty about being capitalists. The very word suggests some great bloated mass of a man with a vest checked with dollar signs. Actually, a widow, living scantily on her savings bank dividends, is a capitalist. There is, to my way of thinking, an unnecessary sense of guilt hanging over those who believe in the capitalistic system. This sermon will maintain that, while capitalism if far from perfect, spiritual values have a better chance under capitalistic than under any other system yet devised by man.

Our first and major point will be this, that capitalism is nowhere condemned in Scripture, but, on the contrary, is spoken of with approval by Jesus, the Supreme Teacher and Authority. Briefly, to define our terms, let it be noted that the capitalistic system is not a system at all in the sense of being a formal and blueprinted theory of economic behavior. It is rather a growth, a rule of thumb invention of practical men, over centuries and millenniums of experience.

The ancient Babylonians were capitalists, and so were the Egyptians, Greeks and Hebrews. Capitalism has the wisdom and experience of the race behind it. By

capitalism we mean the philosophy of free enterprise, private ownership, interest rates, with rewards and punishments, and the element of risk. Basically controlled, it is under the control of the state.

Now if Jesus had wanted to condemn capitalism, He had no lack of opportunity. The new gospels abound in the incidents dealing with money, labor, interest, ownership. The parable of the laborers in the vineyard, the illustration of the plentiful harvest and the few workers, the finding of the tax money, the injunction to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, the story of the rich fool, the case of the rich young ruler, any of these would have given Jesus an opportunity to modulate into attack of the capitalistic system, if He had wished to do so.

But far from merely not condemning the system, He *actually approved* of it. He uses the terms of the market place to describe the Kingdom of God, and the workings of God's justice. Our text is a fine example of this. The servant put his money to work and gained a thousand per cent increase. Instead of rebuking him as a greedy profit-monger, the Lord made this man ruler over ten cities because he knew how to use money when it was in his care. Further, in Matthew's version the three servants are given varying sums, one ten talents, one five, one but one, which seems a rather clear indication that all men are not equal in financial power, and that no stigma is attached to superiority as many welfare state thinkers now appear to teach. And at the end of the business the money was taken from the unprofitable servant and given to him who had done well. Did not our themes crowd us, we could spend time with this fascinating tale.

Now the people who hold communism as a superior system should bear in mind that communism had a trial in the Bible.

In the earliest days, the disciples at Jerusalem lived in a communistic system. As the Book of Acts says, "Neither was there any among them that lacked, for as many of them as were possessed of lands or of houses, sold them and brought the price of the things that were sold, and laid them at the Apostles' feet: and distribution was made unto every man according to his need."

Now this passage is often cited to show

that in the purity and simplicity of the early church, communism was practiced, the implication being that we should return to such idyllic days. But those who make this inference neglect to follow the history of communism among the disciples. Not only did it lead to falsehood and disaster (the mysterious death of Ananias and Sapphira were the result of lying about property and money matters), but in a few years we find Paul writing these very significant sentences to the congregation of the church at Rome. "But now I go unto Jerusalem to minister unto the saints. For it hath pleased them of Macedonia and Greece to make a certain contribution for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem." In other words, a short time after this communist experiment, St. Paul had to go around the ancient world taking up a collection for the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem, and he got his money by the liberality of those early Christian capitalists. It has always seemed to me a devastating argument against communism that those men at Jerusalem, of one religion near to Christ in many ways, could not make it work.

At first the Pilgrims at Plymouth tried the experiment of a Christian socialism. They had a large communal corn field, and each man and his family had to give a certain number of hours to cultivation at the harvest. The work was to be divided equally. The result? They nearly starved, and the little colony was torn with acrimonious bickerings, charges of malingering, countercharges of unfair distribution. The next year Bradford and the elders used a different plan. Each family was allotted a piece of land. In essence the elders said, "There it is, go to it. You're on your own. If you don't work, you don't eat. If you do a good job, you eat well." The result was that women and children toiled willingly with the father in the field, knowing that they were earning food for the coming winter. The harvest was bumper that fall. And thus ended Christian communism in Plymouth.

If you will turn left on the V. F. W. Parkway in West Roxbury, Mass., just beyond the hospital, you will see Brook Farm, the site of a famous experiment in communistic living by the New England intellectuals of a century ago. Although the

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experimenters were men and women of culture and intelligence, Brook Farm failed.

Space would fail us to tell of all these efforts to make planned, controlled, communistic economy work. Perhaps the communal method may be considered by some as superior abstract thinking. But there is one thing wrong with it. *It won't work.* And much-cursed capitalism does work. As in the days of the disciples, the hardworking capitalistic people finally wind up by bailing out those who have made the experiment in socialism or communism.

Now the danger implicit in all these attacks on the capitalistic system lies chiefly, it seems to me, in the fact that this all leads to the magnification of the state. Private enterprise is inadequate, the reasoning runs, therefore we must turn to the State for aid. This train of thought and event has run its evil course on the continent, and it is too far advanced for comfort among us.

The idea is that there is a great beneficent entity called the State; it is wise and kind. It will care for us where we cannot care for ourselves. It is a fact, I think, that the average unthinking person actually has a hazy idea that there are vast shadowy entities called Uncle Sam, John Bull, La-Belle France. These figures are perhaps more real than God Himself to a great many people. The tendency is therefore to think that the State, with its great power, wealth and wisdom, is superior to the individual, is something generically different from a mere mortal.

Richard Conruelle in "Faith and Freedom" has an amusing parable here which will be of profit to the discerning. Two turtles, Clyde and Calvin, argued continuously about the nature of the government. Clyde was convinced that the government was a great black chasm, located at the heart of the capital city and extending to the very core of the earth. Clyde said that the wisdom that became law was uttered from this crevice along with a good deal of smoke and miscellaneous rumbling.

Calvin, on the other hand, was equally stubborn in his contention that the government was an ageless patriarch who sat on a golden throne at the top of the capital hill. Calvin was uncertain whether this

being actually spoke or whether he chiselled the law on slabs of marble.

When the controversy became very bitter, and threatened to strain their friendship, it became obvious that only a journey to the capital would settle it. So they pooled their resources and drew lots to see who would make the trip. Clyde picked the long straw, so he packed his valise, promised Calvin he would report as soon as possible, and set off in slow turtle fashion.

After some delay, Calvin finally got a letter. "Dear Calvin," it read, "we were both wrong. I have been down here for three weeks and all I can find is more turtles."

Now it is a shame to spoil this parable by pointing its moral, but it is safer to say the government is not God. It has no heavenly wisdom, the government is nothing but a group of men. All you will find in Washington is more people. So beware lest you think that there is a wisdom inherent in the social mind beyond that which common mortal man possesses. And beware lest you surrender your freedom of thought, speech, and action to the government in return for security.

That was a wise saying of old Ben Franklin, "Those who surrender liberty to get security deserve neither liberty nor security." Statism is becoming a modern religion. The state is taking the place of God. The only guarantor of freedom is God himself, and if we wish to keep our liberties we must rely more upon God, and less upon the government.

It is because they are coming to see this conflict clearly that many thoughtful ministers are taking sides with Capitalism in its fight with proponents of the welfare state. They do so because Capitalism receives no condemnation of the Scripture, but rather is approved by the Founder of our faith. The highly praised social gospel is beginning to look more and more like a Trojan horse bearing in its hollow belly that which will overthrow our land. A clergyman cannot refuse to discuss these issues, for they are the very heart and fabric of the churches' problems today. We are being assailed by the communist ideology, and it will not be beaten off by guns; you can't shoot ideas. We must beat the communist attack on Capitalism by demonstrating in

word and deed that our way of life is superior to theirs.

Now this is not to say that Capitalism is without flaw. God knows there are many evil and black marks against it. No one could read such a novel as "The Grapes of Wrath," the tale of the bitter life of the migrant Okies during the depression, without feeling literally sick. The tales of the robber barons of half a century ago, when free enterprise was unlimited license and powerful greedy men grew fat with the plunder of the people, are sobering reading.

That free enterprise which permitted Commodore Vanderbilt to say, "The public be damned," is gone, and rightly so. The day when the militia could be called out against strikers at the bidding of the rich is well past. But all human systems are but comparative, and before we condemn Capitalism for its inequalities and abolish it, we should for a moment look at the systems which will take its place if it be abolished.

Is it just or right for the Brannan plan to destroy potatoes, or forbid their sale? Should we go to the store and pay high prices, with many taxes included, for food, while our government after subsidizing our youth, is willfully wasting food?

Is it just and right for welfare agencies, as is being done in New York City, in the account of the judge's story in the *Saturday Evening Post*, to support from tax money a man's paramour on a better level than his lawful wife and children and merely on the doctrinaire grounds that the welfare agency cannot "degrade a recipient of public money by asking him how he spends it"?

And how does Russia, which weeps crocodile tears at the cruelty of our bosses toward the laboring man, justify her deliberate starvation of five millions of her own small farmers in order to put the great collective farms in operation in the twenties?

If we are going to compare the systems, let us compare faults with faults, and not put the errors of Capitalism in contrast with a rosy picture of the welfare state. I think it is high time that many of the Christian apologists for Statism show some honesty in thinking, and fairness in

attack. There are too many ministers who are calling for the abolition of free economy who are drawing their pay from the system. If their convictions mold their speech, let them resign their pulpit.

Let me say this for the free system with all its faults: it has never made open war on the churches. As a Christian minister, I feel bound to support that way of life which gives the freest place play to the operation of the Christian faith. I should be recreant to my ordination vows otherwise. How fare the churches in lands where communist and the corporate state have been in power? How free is religion in Russia, or behind the iron curtain where capitalism is boldly brushed under the heel of bureaucrats? How free are Christians wherever the state has taken the place of God?

The leaders of totalitarian states have always feared and hated and oppressed the churches, for they have realized that where the churches are, there is spiritual freedom. And spiritual freedom is the last link the totalitarian wants. His desire is to see the state above all, holding all power, dispensing bounty to cringing slaves, and breaking by confiscation, dungeon and death, all who will not bow the knee to this modern Baal.

Therefore, I say to you, do not be ashamed of our system of free enterprise. It is sanctioned of Scripture. It has produced a way of life which the alien ideology attacks most fiercely because its envy of our good things is most fierce. The time has come when we as Christians should stop being apologetic, and speak out freely for our free ways. I am against the trend toward Statism which is abroad today. I fear and distrust government as the new Leviathan which will devour us all. "Where the spirit of God is, there is Liberty." And where there is bondage to a state, there God is not.

Let us be grateful that we are Americans, citizens of a country born out of men's search for free worship, a nation trusting in God, a nation where the gospel of Christ is preached without hindrance, and let us pray that under God's favor we may continue to be a people of freedom in things pertaining to Caesar as well as the things of God.

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A Challenge to YOU as a Loyal American

BY CAPT. H. W. FITCH, U. S. N., Retired

WHAT would your pioneer great-grandmother say as to the state of our nation today? But, more to the point, what do you think of this important matter?

Our country has been blessed in many ways and has prospered. Endowed initially with great natural resources, it also took great faith, courage, hard work and cooperation by our forefathers to bring it to a strong unified national status. These early Americans had their troubles and local quarrels. They made mistakes as humans do. But they had the purpose and determination to see them through these trials.

After two World Wars, which we tried to avoid and from which we were consequently not initially prepared, we emerged the richest and potentially the most powerful nation in the world. Again we had been most fortunate. But what is wealth or power if we lose our birthright of the free American way of life? Money cannot buy everything. And without strong will and noble purpose every great nation has eventually lost its favored position.

Most clear-thinking Americans today feel, even if they do not voice the thought, that the American way of life which we inherited has deteriorated and is approaching a crisis. It is an ethical and spiritual let-down, in spite of our luxurious mode of living in this modern mechanized world—or perhaps to a great extent because of it. Now fear and materialism haunt and motivate too many of the people in all walks of life. They do not work together with a firm step and noble purpose befitting the position of our nation in a world crisis. Most of the people are generous and have the best of intentions. But some individuals, if unable by lone wolf methods to wrest a lion's share of worldly goods from their countrymen, band together into pressure groups to try, within the law, if possible, to take more than they have earned or deserve. Others, bewildered and uncertain, sit back and expect

the government to solve their problems. These selfish and bewildered groups are minorities but they are increasing to a dangerous extent.

Where have our faith, our courage, our self-discipline and our will to cooperate gone that we, the majority of the great American people, suffer these minorities to disrupt our way of life so that free enterprise, initiative and cooperation can not function properly? If this situation continues, American greatness can not live on—not and be truly American in the sense that we have always been proud to regard the name.

Most of the people hope for a change for the better. They abhor the regimentation such as exists in some parts of the world today. They long for the good old American way of life. But the world is changing and must continue to do so or it will regress. We can not expect to live exactly as past generations of Americans have lived. But with the advantages of the present, brought about by science as the tool of civilization, and by the lessons of the past we should at least be able to preserve the priceless ingredients of our way of life and to maintain our power for national and world good.

What can we, the people, do now to start this change for the better? Would you join a renaissance of true Americanism as an investment in the future of America and the good in our way of life? As an individual all I can offer is an idea. The task is one which requires the earnest consideration of every loyal American citizen or resident of this country.

The idea is not one of a great organization with officials, boards and chartered chapters. It is a simple code of individual and community life which would be "of, by and for the people" of the entire nation. A "Christian American Patriot Code." As such it must have no political affiliations. Nor can it be dominated by any small group or by a few patriotic organizations,

however good may be their intentions. It must start to operate on the individual level from whence it may affect the life of the nation at all levels.

With our individual differences and local factors of belief, occupation and economy it may seem an insurmountable task to get the people together on any one idea. But we can make a start on a broad and simple basis, one to which every good and loyal American should be able to subscribe without reservations. With good old American will and cooperation which our people have many times in the past shown that they are capable of exercising, this idea can be made to prosper with great good to all concerned.

What does the Christian American Patriot Code ask for? Only six simply-stated guides for living your life as a true American.

1. Believe in God; 2. Follow the Golden Rule; 3. Loyalty to our Republic; 4. Responsibility; 5. Self-Discipline; 6. Service.

The will to accept and live up to this code must come from within each one of us. At this fundamental level it is not a matter to be legislated or to be given to some powerful organization to make up our minds for us. Each one should check up on his own life and see how well he is measuring up to the code. We can set our own lives in order without vast expenditures of public funds or costly agencies to prescribe arbitrary rules for us. We, the people, are the Nation. If we deteriorate, so will our government and its agencies. We are not doing our best. We are not working together for the common good to the extent that we should.

The Christian American Patriot Code will serve as an initial test to prove that we can get together under its broad terms as a people united in honest and unselfish effort to improve our own lives and hence our communities and our nation.

The emblem of the C. A. P. C. is visualized as a Statue of Liberty with a glowing cross in her upraised right hand and holding a staff with a large-size Old Glory with the left. These three symbols of faith, liberty and love of country include within their scope the six elements of the code plus the courage to live up to them.

Sponsors who endorse the code need

only to promulgate it to their memberships and friends. Individuals who embrace it need only to live up to it to the best of their abilities. Once we get together on these fundamentals of our daily lives we shall find it easy to gain the strength and cooperation needed to accomplish great good in the higher levels of social life and government. The code will help us strengthen our foundation of honor, trust and cooperation. And it will be equally helpful in the progress which follows.

We have been singing "God Bless America" with enthusiasm. This He has done in a bountiful manner. We have been criticizing "George" or "Joe" for not "doing something"; or perhaps for trying to do something which did not prove to be the magic remedy which we had hoped for. Is it not high time that you and I stop singing or talking about others and really try to do our parts?

Practically all of our well-known and trusted civic, patriotic and military organizations and orders follow this code in principle and worthy service. Each in its own way is a factor for good in the nation. Together they reach directly the lives of millions of Americans. Therefore, to start a nationwide effort, I ask these great organizations to act as a sponsor and promulgate the Christian American Patriot Code to all Americans within their spheres of effort; and to pass on to such of these organizations as may not have received this word the request that they assume a similar sponsorship. The more trusted sponsors we have of various types the more representative of the people and truly American will this effort for revival be.

This, I say, is only for a start. Any loyal organization, publication or individual citizen who wishes to serve as a sponsor as well as live the code, is earnestly requested to do so. Please, just remember it has no political side. It is simply American, with all of the humanitarianism that this name implies.

No doubt most of us think of ourselves as Christian American Patriots now. And no doubt many are taking positive action to live up to every phase of this code. However, when we consider the many blessings which our country has received, it seems very little to ask of every true

(Continued on page 1311)

Christmas

By ETHEL L. MOORE

BEFORE taking up the Church's Christmas, let us briefly consider its origin and its relation to the pagan festivals. Names given to the feast by the different European peoples throw a certain amount of light on its history, for instance, Christmas, Weihnachts, Calendas, and Yule. The English Christmas and its Dutch equivalent, Kerstmis, plainly point to the ecclesiastical side of the festival. The German Weihnachts (Sacred Night) is vaguer and might well be pagan or Christian, although it seems to be Christian since it does not appear until the year 1000 when the faith was well established in Germany.

When and where did the keeping of Christmas first begin? The most authentic history of the first celebration of the birth of Christ on December 25 took place at Rome about the middle of the Fourth Century and the observance of that day spread from the Western to the Eastern Church which had been wont to keep January 6 as a joint commemoration of the Nativity and the baptism of the Redeemer. The first mention of a Nativity feast on December 25 is found in the Roman document known as the Philocalian Calendar dating from the year 354 but embodying an older document evidently belonging to the year 336.

From Rome Christmas spread throughout the West with the conversions of the barbarians. Whether it came to England through the Celtic Church is uncertain, but St. Augustine certainly brought it with him and Christmas day, 598, witnessed a great event in the baptism of more than 10,000 English converts. In the East the birth of the Redeemer was at first celebrated on January 6 and not December 25, being the feast of the Epiphany or manifestation of Christ's glory. This can be traced back to the second century among the Basilidian heretics from whom it may have spread to the Catholic Church.

Gradually the Roman use spread. At Constantinople it was introduced about 380 by the Theologian Gregory Nazianzen; at Antioch in 388; at Alexandria in 432. The Church of Jerusalem appears to have refused to adopt it until the 7th Cen-

tury; and the Armenians still refuse to adopt it and celebrate the Nativity on January 6.

The name Christmas comes from the Anglo-Saxon-Latin Christesmesse, "Christ's Mass or Christ's Service." The Dutch Kerstmis is an exact equivalent; the German title Weihnacht means "Holy Night." The French Noel is derived from the Latin Natalis (dies) "Natal Day"; the term Yule is often employed to cover not only Christmas day but the period "Yule-Tide"; it is Anglo-Saxon, possibly meaning noise or feast, and has cognates in Icelandic, Danish and Swedish.

The Christmas tree originated in Germany in at least 1604. Great Britain did not know of it until 1840. France has used the tree in the last 70 or 80 years; here the tree, instead of being cut off at the root, is mostly dug up with the roots around which straw is wrapped; it can then be transplanted in the garden after Christmas. Hungary adopted the custom in 1830.

Spain, a Latin country, tempers the joyous observance of Christmas with the significance of its religious solemnity. All families observe Christmas—Navidad (Nativity). The Nativity is symbolized in the homes by miniature representations portraying the Biblical story of Le Virgin and El Nino Jesus (The Infant Jesus). Weeks before Christmas every toy store and religious shop have on display these religious accessories. The display of the Nativity begins days before Christmas and continues until the end of the 6th of January, Dia de Reyes (Day of Kings).

The Spaniards observe the 24th and 25th of December as legal holidays. They believe that Christ was born at the midnight hour. The 24th is observed with quiet restraint. At midnight everyone goes to Mass and in every church is a representation of the Nativity on a larger scale than in private homes. After the solemn Mass at the midnight hour, some return to their homes and bed, while others make merry with song and dance.

Everyone who can afford a turkey has

one for Christmas. They are driven through the streets and a housewife simply points out the one she wants and a moment later it is headless. At the end of the second day, the Navidad is over but the Christmas season is not over for the children. On January 6th, El Dia de Reyes (the Day of Kings), is their day. Just as our children write notes to Santa Claus, they write to Magi King. The mothers and fathers hide the toys until that day. The children hang their shoes outside the windows for their gifts.

The Serbian Christmas custom can be traced to the survivals of the primitive Aryan civilization. The series of Christmas customs opens with the carnival feast (Polslade) on the night before the six weeks' Christmas fast begins. At this feast all kinds of meat are eaten and portions of each dish and a bit of bread for every member of the household is set on the roof for a protection against witches.

During the fast no meat, fish, eggs or cheese are eaten. During this fast the beasts that have been chosen for the Christmas feast are fattened for slaughter and are killed three days before Christmas on "Tueni Dan" (slaughter day); a pig is the most highly esteemed animal for the feast. This is not only a day for slaughter, it is also the day for the settlement of debts. Those who can pay pay them; those who cannot explain why they cannot, so that all can join in the "Kiss of peace" on Christmas morning.

It is on Christmas Eve "Badnji-dan," the day of "Badnjak," or Yule Log, that the real Christmas begins. Before sunrise, the master of the house kneels before the tree that he is going to cut, a holmoak, and says a special prayer and makes the sign of the cross three times, throws some wheat over the tree and begins to cut in such a way that the tree will fall toward the East just as the sun rises. It must not touch another tree in falling as this would mean that the prosperity of the house will be interfered with during the coming year. The tree is then set against the house.

The chips are given to the housewife to put under the pans of milk so that the cream will be as thick as the splinters. She also breaks a wheel-shaped cake of unleavened bread against the tree. When the tree is placed on the fire, it is the time

of enchantment. The room has been cleared of all the chairs and table. The wife stands in the doorway with a bowl of wheat and some of the splinters from the tree and as the husband comes in saying, "Good evening and a happy bandji-dan to you," she sprinkles him with the wheat from the bowl.

The cakes for Christmas day are made on Christmas Eve in the shapes of oxen, beehives, sheep, etc., as an indication of the wealth of the house to come in the coming year. Everyone goes to Mass on Christmas morning. Their Christmas is not a social affair as ours. As a rule, only one ceremonious guest is invited. The feast is spread on a very low table known as "Sofra." The family holds a wax candle as they sit down and then kiss each other saying, "God's peace be with you." The meal is sometimes commenced with the cheese and sometimes with roast meat. Cakes are served halfway through the meal. The table is not cleared for three days, nor is the house cleaned.

Sweden, 1923

Six weeks or a month before a pig or pigs are slaughtered from which are made sausages, haggis and black puddings. Rusk, biscuits and hard bread are made in sufficient quantities to last about two months and the finer and sweeter breads and Yule cakes are made as late as possible. The hard bread is made round with a hole in the center, and threaded on a pole fixed in the ceiling; so hard it is that it has to be broken with a hammer before it can be eaten. On December 15, "Lucia Day," all presents not completed are finished on that day and it is customary to sit up all night to receive friends dressed up as Lucia whose costume is a white garment with a crown of candles, carrying a tray of coffee and cakes to help on through the night of work. Lucia goes from house to house. This custom originated from an old legend claiming that Lucia crossed the ice to feed some poor who were starving; the candles represent the crown of light about her head. The candles are not now used as it had become too dangerous.

The Christmas trees are cut and the floors strewn with pine and juniper the day before Christmas. Dinner starts at two o'clock on the 24th and is eaten in

(Continued on page 1312)

The Ohio Shrine

The Christian Waldschmidt House

BY MRS. JOHN KEITH BROWNING

Chairman of Restoration

IN 1941 Mr. and Mrs. Chester F. Kroger, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presented to the Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, an old stone house at Camp Dennison, Ohio. The house had been built in 1804 by Christian Waldschmidt, who had come to Ohio in 1794.

Christian Waldschmidt was the son of the Rev. John Waldschmidt and Mary Elizabeth Grube. The Rev. Mr. Waldschmidt was born August 6, 1724, in Geregenbach on the Kinzig River in the present-day central Rhine district of Germany. We have no dates on his wife's birth. The Waldschmidt family possessed extensive farms near Geregenbach and an important paper mill on the Kinzig, as well as a considerable dry goods store for that line.

Waldschmidt came to America because of religious persecution. He arrived at Philadelphia, July 26, 1752. He was married on May 14, 1754, in Lancaster County, Pa. He established a paper mill in the neighborhood of Morristown, Pa. It has been said that the Constitution was written on paper made in his mill, but this cannot be verified, according to Dr. Dard Hunter, international authority on the history of paper making.

His son, Christian, was born March 23, 1755. He was baptized Johannes Christianus. He married Catherine Bolender, August 15, 1780, in Lancaster County, Pa. She died November 4, 1810, in Ohio. Their children were Catherine Elizabeth, Peter, Anna Marie, Christian, William, and David. One year and one day after the death of his first wife he married Mary Magdalena Kern Custard, November 5, 1811. They had one child, Sarah, born October 25, 1812.

Christian Waldschmidt served as a private soldier in a Pennsylvania Regiment during the Revolutionary War, under Captain Daniel DeTurck. His record can be found in the Pennsylvania Archives, Volume 5, Page 139. Also in Pennsylvania Archives, Volume 6, Pages 149 to 197.

There is no record of what Christian

Waldschmidt did after his marriage in 1780 until 1794 when he made a trip by horseback over the mountains finishing the trip by flatboat down the Ohio River with five men, whose names were Daniel Prisch, George Harner (or Horne), Hans Lechie, Samuel Bockenheim, and a Dutchman named Antoni deGolyer.

They landed at a settlement called Columbia near the mouth of the Little Miami River. They then followed an Indian trail up the Little Miami River to a broad valley owned by Judge John Cleves Symmes, the Father-in-law of General William Henry Harrison.

Christian Waldschmidt had then the keen mind that made him a future industrialist and quickly saw great possibilities for power development in a branch of the Little Miami River which formed an island on the west side of the river.

He arranged the purchase of 1,140 acres at the price of one Spanish Dollar per acre. He then left his friends to clear land and build cabins while he hurried back to Pennsylvania for his family and others who returned with him in the Spring of 1796.

By 1798, twenty families had settled in what was called the Big Bottom of the Little Miami River. These families were Christian Waldschmidt, Johannes Kugler, Joseph Bohne, Muurad Pleger, Daniel Presch, Samuel Ruthe, Johannes Montag, Ludwig Freeburger, Andreas Freis, Jacob Le Feber, Alensten Egg, Kaspar Spath, Andreas Orth, Valentine Weigarek, George Harner, Wilhelm Lauden, Hans Lechie, Fred Beckenbach, Samuel Bockenheim, and Hans Rodeker.

They named the Village "New Germany" and very shortly erected a church, a Grist Mill, Paper Mill, Linen Mill, Saw Mill, Woolen Mill, Distillery, a large Coopersage, Warehouses, Blacksmith Shop and a General Store. Power for operating these industries came from a millrace made from the branch of the Little Miami River mentioned earlier. To increase the height and volume of the water flow a dam was built

across the Miami River.

Christian Waldschmidt took the lead in the settlement and became its banker. His most important industry was the paper mill. It was the first paper mill in that part of the North-West Territory. In 1811 he expanded his holdings by buying a tract of land on the East side of Little Miami River that had been granted to George Washington by the Colony of Virginia for his services in the Revolution.

The paper made at his mill was used by the *Western Spy* of Lebanon and by the *Sentinel*, which was the first newspaper in Southern Ohio. The first school books printed in Ohio were on his paper.

In obtaining help for operating his mills, Christian Waldschmidt advertised in these Lebanon and Cincinnati papers for boys and girls to be apprentices in the mills. One inducement he offered was free schooling. He was the first employer of girls in industry in Ohio.

After accumulating part of his fortune, in 1804 he built a remarkable stone house which the Daughters of the American Revolution have restored. In this house, for a while, he had his office, general store and bank.

Later he built another smaller stone house just south of his own. This was used as the general store and upstairs were living quarters for his daughter and her husband Matthias Kugler.

He very likely copied his house from his boyhood home in Pennsylvania. It is truly "Pennsylvania Dutch" in every way.

He lived in the large stone house until he died of influenza March 31, 1814. He is buried in a beautiful cemetery up the road from the house and his grave was marked by the D. A. R. on July 4, 1947.

His home is of typical Pennsylvania Dutch architecture. The builder had an

excellent understanding of proportions. The house is of the center hall type with two stories and a very useful attic. The kitchen is in a rear extension. The exterior walls are of limestone. The structural members are of oak with all joints mortised and tenoned with oak pegs.

The roof trusses are particularly interesting because they had been assembled on the ground and hoisted into place. Again, oak pegs were used for joining timbers and no nails. The interior trim was of poplar and very skillfully molded to a simple but attractive form.

Some of the original plaster still remains. It had been well re-enforced with straw and hair. The interior decorations followed the colors generally used in the original German districts in Pennsylvania.

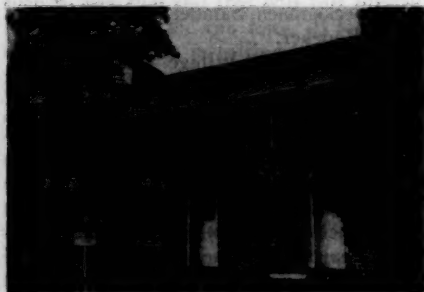
At the time of the Civil War all the "Big Bottom" land was taken over by the Government for a training camp. The house was used for officers' quarters. General Joshua Bates was in command of the camp. At that time the village was renamed Camp Dennison for the Governor of Ohio.

After the Civil War when the soldiers had all left camp, the house was never used again as a residence. For many years it was a warehouse holding tobacco, wheat, corn or hay.

When the Ohio Society, D. A. R., took possession of the house in 1941 it was in the most deplorable condition. The heavy stone walls had sunk and cracked. It was necessary to underpin them with new foundations and raise them to their proper level. All the windows and doors were straightened, new floors laid, and trim to match the original was put in place.

There was only one of the original mantels left, but others were procured in Pennsylvania and Ohio that fitted into the architectural plan. A new brick terrace has been laid in the front of the house. All work was done under the direction of Mr. Robert A. Kennedy, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is noted for his knowledge of period architecture.

The Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution are justly proud of their shrine, which they have restored in memory of a Patriot and a Staunch American of great foresight, who created an industrial settlement in the midst of a wilderness.



Women of the Revolution Are Remembered in New Jersey D. A. R. Chapter Names

BY EDITH H. HOVER

From Preliminary Research by Gwladys B. Randolph

LONG after the Revolution, a famous Frenchman who had commanded King Louis' armies in the New World campaigns sat down to write his memoirs. He gave New Jersey and her thousands of patriot men and women the finest and most succinct accolade of the great struggle. Wrote General Count Rochambeau, "The fate of the Revolution turned on New Jersey."

Fate did, indeed, hinge success upon the Jersey campaigns and upon the efforts of the little colony's citizens. Her men, in great numbers, may be recalled as heroes in the finest military and civilian sense. The deeds of only a few of her women are recorded in the pages of history. From the thousands who must have wept and worried, who planned and connived, who rejoiced and sorrowed, who went shabby and hungry and tired for love and for a cause, New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution have appropriately chosen fourteen to be honored in their Chapter names.

Two of these fourteen saw actual military service of an unorthodox sort. Ann Cooper Whitall, with the composure of her Quaker training, did not flee from her Gloucester County farmhouse as the Battle of Red Bank swirled around it. Only when a cannon ball came through the wall of the house did she make the concession of carrying the spinning wheel at which she was working to the basement. When the fighting was over, Hessian wounded were brought to Ann Whitall, who nursed them with the devotion of a woman and of a Friend.

The other woman was very young—thirteen-year-old Polly Wyckoff of Hackensack, who had the perspicacity to discover and report the approach of Cornwallis' army. Warned of their coming, Washington and his men escaped and avoided an ill-timed encounter.

Many of these women, of course, were drawn into participation through their husbands. Penelope Anderson married Ralph Hart just before the Revolution opened. When Ralph's cousin, John Hart of Hopewell, became one of New Jersey's Signers, he put a British price upon his own head. Within a few months he was being hunted through the desolate Sourland Mountains, subsisting upon the supplies which Penelope carried to him in disguise. Shunning her own home in order to avoid capture herself, Penelope kept to the woods and fields and slept each night at some neighbor's house.

In Hackensack, another woman defied the soldiers of the Crown. Elizabeth Parcells, devoted wife of Abraham deVoe, helped her husband to escape by night and remained herself to defend the farmhouse surrounded by the enemy.

At Elizabethtown, discouraged citizens met at the home of Isaac Arnett to discuss the advisability of accepting General Howe's offer of individual pardons. Hannah Arnett, in a rare display of old-fashioned "gumption," informed the meeting that, if they took the protection of the British, Isaac Arnett could expect to lose his wife of twenty years. It was the consensus of the meeting that they would stick with Hannah and the patriot cause.

On Egg Harbor Bay, Sarah Stillwell received word that her blockade-running husband had been taken. Captain Moses Grifing was aboard the terrible New Jersey prison ship. Across a hundred miles of wild country, Sarah made her way to New York, entreated with Sir Henry Clinton, and arranged for the exchange and release of her husband.

Two women suffered the ignominy of divided homes and separation from their Tory husbands. Janet Pike Gage raised

the first flag and Liberty Pole over Woodbridge as her young husband fled to the enemy. By 1780 Philip Gage was dead, but Janet did not join him for forty-one years more when husband and wife were reunited in the Old Methodist Burying Ground on Main Street. Mary, wife of Nathaniel Williams of Orange, suffered even more deeply when her two eldest sons fled with their father to the protection of Sir Henry Clinton. A victim of smallpox, Nathaniel never saw his courageous wife again after the terrible morning on which they made their final decision.

In old Pompton, a happier family drama was played out. Beautiful young Hester Schuyler, granddaughter of Arent Schuyler, only child of Coris Schuyler, was hostess in her fine home to General Washington and his Life Guard. Commanding the Guard was handsome Captain William Colfax of New London, who lived to become a General in the War of 1812. He lived, also, to become the husband of Hester Schuyler at the close of the Revolution, and their children still live today in the fine brick house in Pompton where their ancestors first met.

Two New Jersey Chapters bear, through inheritance, the names of women of the Mohawk Valley. Elizabeth Mann, wife of Captain Peter Snyder, carried sweetened biscuits to the fighting men of Schoharie "to divert them from fear," and Rebecca Cornell, born during the Revolution at the Old Stone Fort, was truly a child of battle.

Two other women are a study in contrasts. Kate Aylesford Chapter bears the name of Charles Patterson's fictional heroine, who was lifted from the true history of Hammondon. Educated in England, Kate returned to this country to espouse the patriot cause. Far more earthy, Margaret Vliet, wife of Captain Daniel Warne, answered the calls for a midwife along the dangerous roads of Revolutionary Sussex and Hunterdon Counties. Peggy Warne Chapter bears her name today.

One final Chapter name memorializes Jemima Cundict Harrison, whose life came to a close in childbirth in her twenty-fifth year. But young Jemima left her own memorial in the form of a diary carefully kept and preserved for the years from 1772

to 1778, a real contribution to the history of the Revolution and of the Oranges.

Two further names merit recognition by New Jersey Daughters, although they are not now directly used by Chapters. Elizabeth Haddon has left her name to the town of Haddonfield and to the Chapter of the same name. Although she was a pre-Revolutionary character, she left the stamp of her strong personality upon later times. In 1705 she came from England to manage part of her father's great landholdings, acquired through William Penn and the Society of Friends to which she belonged. In the town which she established, New Jersey's Council of Safety was organized, and its King's Highway bivouacked Continental, British, and Hessian troops during the campaigns of the Revolution.

Although the name Chapter has unfortunately been disbanded, Annis Boudinot Stockton must be included in New Jersey's list also. By birth and by marriage, Annis was destined to serve her State in the Revolution. Her family, of French Huguenot descent, was outstanding in Elizabethtown. At this Boudinot House, still standing, General Washington and his party were entertained en route to New York for the first inauguration. Annis was the sister of Elias Boudinot, a Signer of the Declaration and first President of the Continental Congress. Her husband was another Signer, Richard Stockton of palatial "Morven" at Princeton, in the future to be made the home of New Jersey's Governors. As the British approached the town before the battle was joined, Annis Stockton hurried to Whig Hall at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton, and just before the town was taken, succeeded in burying all of the valuable papers of the Continental leaders which had been deposited there.

Because their names were once a part of our own history, we remember these women. The recital of their lives is a small fraction of the long story which has been told in the building of a great commonwealth and a great nation. It is the hope of all Daughters everywhere that Chapters of our Society may be living memorials to those whose names they bear and whose principles we honor.

No more orders for D. A. R. place mats and napkins can be accepted, it has been announced by the Building Completion Committee.

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The Battles of Charleston

By MAUDE GALLMAN BROWN

THE importance of Charleston, South Carolina, in the American Revolution is attested by the fact that two major battles took place for her possession. The first of these occurred in 1776, and the second in 1780. South Carolina was as aware of the importance of Charleston as were the British, and was one of the first States to organize a navy. In time she had about fifteen seagoing vessels, some of which were larger and more heavily armed than any other State-owned vessels and even surpassed those in the Continental Navy. There were, of course, at this time three classes of vessels—those owned and operated by the Continental Navy, those owned and operated by the individual States, and privateers. The latter were privately-owned vessels operating under letters of marque, or commissions.

Charleston's importance lay in the fact that she held a commanding position of Ocracoke Inlet, which connected Pamlico Sound with the ocean, and through which most of the trade both of North Carolina and Virginia passed. If the harbor fell to the enemy, trade with the other States would automatically be cut off. Georgia also had an interest in the protection of Charleston, but her navy was too small to be of much importance. However, a small fleet was stationed in Pamlico Sound to protect it.

Charleston didn't have to wait long for trouble to begin. General Cornwallis headed for the Sound with two 52-gun ships and several smaller vessels commanded by Commodore Park in May, 1776. When they reached North Carolina they were joined by General Clinton, who assumed command and prepared to attack Charleston.

Charleston wasn't caught napping. Anticipating such an attack, five or six thousand troops were gathered under the command of Gen. Charles Lee. A palmetto log fort was built at the southern end of Sullivan's Island, which commanded the channel leading into Charleston harbor. The fort was garrisoned with more than 300 regular troops under Colonel Moultrie.

The fort was later named in Col. Moultrie's honor. About 800 men were stationed at the northern end of this island to stop any attempt by the British to enter from Long Island.

By June 27 the British were ready to attack Charleston. Their naval force consisted of the "Briston" and "Experiment" of 52-guns each; the twenty-eight-gun frigates "Solebay," "Syren," "Active" and "Actaeon"; the "Sphynx," 20-guns; the "Friendship," 18-guns; the bomb vessel "Thunder," which carried two mortars; and a few smaller armed vessels. The South Carolina Navy at that time consisted of three vessels and while American land forces exceeded the British considerably they were not a deciding factor in the outcome of this first Battle of Charleston.

The actual attack began at 11:15 on the morning of June 28. The "Briston," "Experiment," "Active" and "Solebay" brought up against the fort. The "Thunder" moved in covered by the "Friendship" and threw mortar shells. The plan was to have the "Sphynx," "Actaeon" and "Syren" to the west to provide protection from fireships and to cut off the retreat of the patriots, should they be driven from the fort. However, the pilot ran these three vessels aground, which slightly reduced the odds against the defenders of the town. Two of the ships freed themselves within a few hours, but the third one was abandoned the following morning by the officers and crew and set afire.

Bombardment of the fort lasted ten hours, but it was damaged very little, while the British suffered considerably from American fire delivered at a range of "less than half a musket shot" from the fort. Another set-back to the British plan was an east wind that blew all that day. Some troops landed on Long Island with the intention of crossing over to Sullivan's Island and attacking the fort in the rear where it was partially open and still unfinished. The channel between the islands was usually passable at low tide, but on the day of the first battle for Charleston, a continual east wind backed up the water

to a depth that could not be forded.

By nine o'clock of the evening the day the battle began, the British ceased fire and shortly withdrew. She had paid a heavy toll both in life and property for this, her first and unsuccessful attempt, to take America's southernmost harbor.

The British did not forget Charleston. The second attack came four years later, in the Spring of 1780. Again the attack was not unexpected. Commodore Whipple had arrived the previous December with four frigates and in addition the South Carolina Navy furnished four ships with a total of 106 guns. There were also two French ships in the harbor who participated in the actual battle adding forty-two more guns to our force. General Lincoln was in charge of defense of the city and had about 4,000 men under his command.

As the British prepared for this second encounter they landed 10,000 troops again under the command of General Clinton, who no doubt still smarted from the outcome of the battle in 1776. The troops were supported by a British fleet under Admiral Arbuthnot with a total of 262 guns as well as smaller vessels. The British had also learned that their best opportunity of getting over the Charleston bar was at high-water Spring tides at which time there was 19 feet of water. Guns, provisions and water were taken out of the "Renown," "Roebuck" and "Romulus" to lighten them, and after waiting sixteen days, the situation permitted them to cross the bar into the harbor on March 20.

In retrospect it seems most regrettable a more vigorous attempt was not made to stop the British before they were able to get over the bar. Our forces did make an attempt at stopping them in the narrow pass between Sullivan's Island and the middle ground, but as the British approached Fort Moultrie on the southern end of Sullivan Island, they withdrew to the town. Eleven ships were sunk in the channel of the Cooper River between Shute's Folly and the town. Afterwards there were those who said some of the vessels sunk by the Americans or even cheaper ones could have been sunk to better advantage in the channel below

Fort Moultrie before the British crossed the bar. The British passed Sullivan's Island and anchored at James Island. They gradually grew closer to the town and American batteries on the north side of the Cooper River were taken.

Bombardment of Charleston began April 12 and seems to have been continuous until General Lincoln capitulated May 11, thus giving the British Commodore Whipple's squadron. Three of these vessels were placed in British service under other names.

The fall of Charleston was no small loss to the cause of the patriots; however, there was a negative force fighting on our side, which far outweighed even so heavy a blow as the loss of Charleston—namely, corruption in the British Admiralty.

The Earl of Sandwich was appointed to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty in 1771 and held it until 1782. Historians agree the administration of the British Navy reached the depth of corruption during this period. Money was voted for repairs, but the ships were not repaired. Vessels reported as "well found" and ready for the sea were actually rotting in the harbor. From 1775 to 1782 seventy-six vessels, including fourteen of 64-guns or more, capsized, foundered or were wrecked.

The nation was also charged with 4,000 more men than were actually on the navy books. Collusion between dockyard officials and shipowners resulted in condemning of vessels that were later sold to individuals, who after changing the name and altering the appearance, sold them back to the government for transport service. And as is usually the case, dishonesty spread downward. Unscrupulous pursers resulted in maltreatment of seamen, bad food and scurvy, which in turn bred insubordination and 42,000 desertions from the Navy between the years 1774 and 1780. During the same period 18,000 died of disease.

In this, too, Americans of every generation can find a lesson, for when corruption and dishonor begin on the highest planes they have a way of spreading downward and outward until every level of life is touched and besmirched.

Need for cooperation in the National Blood Program is said to be imperative. Contact your Red Cross Chapter for information and report results to Mrs. Frank Gerig, National D. A. R. Vice Chairman, American Red Cross Committee.

Colonel John Donelson and the Saga of the "Adventure"

BY MARLINE RAY FRENCH AND D. AL RAY LEARD

COLONEL JOHN DONELSON was a man of education and prominence in Virginia, being a vestryman in two parishes and a member of the House of Burgesses from Pittsylvania County to the old State Capital at Williamsburg for three terms (1769-1774). (Virginia Biography, Tyler). Prior to the Declaration of Independence he was made Colonel of his regiment of militia. (History of Tenn., Putman). According to Marquis James, "John Donelson was a Lieutenant-Colonel of militia and a friend of Colonel George Washington" (before he was General Washington).

The Virginia government appointed Colonel Donelson to negotiate treaties with the Cherokee Indians and to arrange protection for the remote white settlers with armed troops.

Haywood, in his History of Tennessee, mentions Colonel Donelson's surveying activities on the North Carolina-Georgia boundaries, which at that time ran west to the Mississippi River and embraced what is now Tennessee.

John Donelson was a "Minute Man" in the colonial days and is listed in Dr. H. J. Eckenrode's "Index of the Revolution" and also by McAllister in his "Virginia Militia in the Revolution" (page 62 sec. 214) (page 160 sec. 209). As a captain while recruiting his own company in Virginia he loaned the colonial government several hundred pounds sterling with which to equip them with arms and ammunition (see photostatic copy of Virginia archives, Archives Building, Washington, D. C.)

But the most remarkable adventure this more than fifty-year-old patriot undertook was the long voyage he made carrying pioneer families into Tennessee, with himself as their commander. One would expect leadership in him, with such a heritage as was his; genealogist, Mr. Harry A. Davis, traces Colonel Donelson's lineage on his mother's side back to the kings and princes of Wales as early as A.D. 843 and adds that the family is of ancient origin, and that Constantine the Great and Beli

Mawr, King of Britain 100 years B.C., both belonged to this family.

The Donelsons (also spelled Donaldson) were Scottish Presbyterians. John Donaldson, father of Colonel John Donelson, came to America, settling on Delaware Bay in 1716. At this time he owned his own ship and was engaged in shipping with England. This Scotsman married Catherine Davies and had sons, John and William. John is the subject of this sketch.

Colonel John Donelson's mother, Catherine Davies, was the daughter of Martha Thomas and David Davies of the Welsh Tract around New Castle, Del. His uncle, his mother's brother, was the Rev. Samuel Davies, eminent Presbyterian divine, who after many years in the ministry in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, became the third president of Princeton College (1761-1776).

From Patton's *Popular History of the Presbyterian Church*, page 140; "The Rev. Dr. Samuel Davies' mother was of superior mental endowments and very ardent in her religious convictions, and like Hannah of old she consecrated her son to the Lord, and for that reason named him Samuel. He was an eloquent preacher and devotedly pious. He travelled much in the colonies, and afterward, as President of Princeton College, was sent, to raise funds in its behalf, to England."

To quote from Virkus' *American Genealogy*; "David Davies, (Davis) grandfather of John Donelson, came from Wales in 1760, brought by his father who bought from William Penn 30,000 acres." (Davies was one of the Welsh Tract founders.)

His grandmother, Martha Thomas, (Davies) was a descendant of John Thomas, Gentl., born in Wales circa 1616-17 and his wife, Juhan, daughter of Richard David, Gentl., of Glamorgan Co., Wales. (The genealogists, Mr. Davis and Mr. Whitsett, trace also the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, from a collateral Davies line.)

We find John Donelson a young man in

Pittsylvania Co., Va., soon after he had married Rachel Stockley of Accomac Co., Va. She was born in "a mansion, an old Hanoverian hip-roofed house," built by her great grandfather who had represented that county in the House of Burgesses. Rachel Stockley Donelson's family had settled in Virginia sometime before 1609 as original members of the Virginia Company; they had been large land and slave owners, and when seventeen-year-old Rachel married nineteen-year-old John Donelson and went with him to the western frontier of Virginia (Pittsylvania Co.) she took with her a substantial dowry, education and family tradition. But ever it was farther westward for John and with Rachel and their eleven children, this time, to the rich lands of the Cumberland Valley in Tennessee.

Picture, if you will, travel conditions in the late 1700's where there were few trails and roads over the Blue Ridge mountains from Virginia to North Carolina and Tennessee.

Col. James Robertson and Col. John Donelson formed their colonization partnership in the Watauga Settlement and for reasons of safety agreed that the party should be divided into two parts travelling by two separate routes. Colonel Robertson, a brave soldier, guide and scout, was to set out leading overland through the Cumberland Gap and the Kentucky Trace a large number of experienced fighting men to select a site on the Cumberland River and prepare for the women and children who were to sail with Colonel Donelson in the mighty flotilla of thirty boats over a much longer route. Accordingly the personnel for the journey had assembled at Watauga where the first waterway was taken.

Colonel Donelson could not get out of his mind the visions of the rich lands in the West where he had made early scouting trips as a surveyor; particularly since speculation in an iron-works in Pittsylvania County had swept away the accumulation of thirty prosperous years. He needed now to recoup his fortunes even though he still had substantial land holdings in Kentucky which he had acquired earlier.

In Marquis James' prize winning biography of Andrew Jackson, chapter IV, we find: "Donelson's sketchy charts could only approximate the distance, which was

985 miles by river boat. Donelson was to bring the families by water—a project as audacious as any of its kind in history." They embarked from Ft. Patrick Henry on Dec. 22, 1779, traversing four rivers—down the Holston to the Tennessee, down the Tennessee to the Ohio, up the Ohio to the Cumberland, and up the Cumberland to make landing where Colonel Robertson, arriving ahead of the "Adventure" passengers, had built some fort-like houses at the settlement called French Lick (now Nashville).

The weary voyagers arrived on April 24, 1780, being four months en route, but not all of the 120 women and children and boatmen who started out survived, for the journey was fraught with hazards all the way. "Col. Donelson's flag-ship, the flat-boat *Adventure* carried his wife and eleven children, several slaves and the household silver, engraved 'J De.'" John, Jr., made a flying trip back to Virginia for his bride, Mary Purnell (born 1763 in Snow Hill, Maryland) and dubbed the trip their wedding journey (Marquis James).

The youngest member of the family was twelve-year-old Rachel, namesake of her mother, who became the future wife of Andrew Jackson, and about whom Irving Stone has recently written a biographical novel.

Of the thirty craft, there were flatboats, dugouts and scows—the flagship "Adventure" was a great scow, large enough for the corps of men who manned her and also families of some of them, besides the Donelson family. There were dangerous rapids and small falls in the rivers as well as savage Indians along the banks, but most of these sturdy folk withstood the rigors of winter and illness, when even smallpox broke out on one boat, which was attacked by Indians and had to be abandoned.

Fortunately Colonel Donelson's journal of his voyage has been preserved and historians agree that this was the most amazing voyage ever made on the western frontier. To quote from *The President's Lady*, by Irving Stone, Mrs. Andrew Jackson says, "Father and the boys built the 'Adventure' on the river near Ft. Patrick Henry. It had a hull of squared logs and sides well bulwarked against gunfire, with a roof over a considerable part of the hull, bunks for sleeping and a stone

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hearth for cooking." The other big flat boats were used to transport household goods, supplies, farm implements, sacks of seed, feed, tools, slaves and building materials.

Another time Rachel Jackson said, "The truth is, Father had a bad case of wilderness fever. I can still remember the excitement in his voice when he described rolling green valleys and broad rivers flowing through them which no white man had seen, let alone settled . . . For two months we had to live on our boats and in tents in the snow. (Winter, when they were camped awaiting the break-up of ice in the rivers.) Then later, once the *Adventure* and two other boats got stuck on the shoals, and we had to jump into the icy water holding sacks of food and tools high in our arms to lighten the boats. Mother entrusted me with the monogrammed family silver, our most valuable possession. Hardly an hour passed without some kind of accident, as when Mr. Henry's boat capsized by the force of the current, we had to rescue the little children and snatch floating articles as they went by."

After spring came they floated 250 miles in a week to the junction of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, where they encountered rapid currents. But at the end of April they reached journey's end, French Lick, where Colonel Robertson and the men who went overland had built wooden block houses—a veritable primitive fort—instead of windows there were port holes to be used to fire on marauders, and barricades of tall timbers were placed around the settlement for further protection from the Indians. Yet Indians in war paint stalked the settlement on the bluff, as they had at times the river banks.

The land Colonel Donelson chose was about six miles from the Robertson settlement. Here they staked out claims for his married children and himself. It was rich bottom land which overflowed their planting of corn the first Spring, greatly discouraging him, and one time he and his slaves were attacked by Indians as they worked in the fields. He was armed, but several of the slaves were killed.

Finally deciding to await somewhat the subsiding of Indian harassments, the Donelsons sojourned in Kentucky for several years where John, Jr., and his bride lived. During this interval legal technicali-

ties for filing on new lands were completed, and, since there had been some dispute over the titles where they had first located, on their return they selected new farm sites ten miles from French Lick. Here they rapidly made safe their new home known as "Donelson Stockade" (Now on U.S. maps as Donelson.)

All the children returned to the Cumberland except young Rachel, who remained in Kentucky where she had wed, at eighteen, Lewis Robards; the marriage ending two years later in divorce. The sons and daughters were nearby, each on his own 640 acres; daughter Mary (Mrs. John Caffery) and Jane and her husband, Col. Robert Hayes, were close neighbors. The level lands soon turned into abundant farms and these families became the aristocracy of the area; where almost two centuries later one may count their descendants by the thousands all through the south.

It was Andrew Donelson, grandson of Colonel John, a West Point graduate, who was Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Andrew Jackson while he was territorial governor of Florida and also his confidential adviser and secretary after General Jackson became President of the United States. Andrew Donelson and his wife, Emily, who was his first cousin, lived at the White House, for Emily was President Jackson's official hostess due to her Aunt Rachel's illness and subsequent death.

While Andrew and Emily were in residence at the White House, they became the parents of the first baby to be born there, whom they named Mary Emily Donelson. (Born 1829) Mary Emily Donelson married John Alexander Wilcox in 1852 and their daughter, Mary Rachel Wilcox, became a prominent member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, acting as National Corresponding Secretary General, and our very own Miss Mary Wilcox, who forty-two years ago, in 1910, founded our beloved Chapter in Washington, D. C., and named it in honor of her great-grandfather, Col. John Donelson. The founding meeting was held in the home of her cousin, also a great-granddaughter of Colonel Donelson, Mrs. Henry Haywood Glassie, wife of Judge Glassie, on the then-fashionable Columbia Road. Miss Wilcox became the

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Daughters of God

A Christmas Meditation

BY THE REV. JOHN FREMONT MERRILL

HERALDED by the emotions of your hearts, motivated by the inspiration of your minds, captured by the instincts of womanhood, you here await the coming of Christmas, in retrospect, and as Daughters of God.

Yes, you are concerned with addressing Christmas cards, including those you forgot last year from whom you received; you are concerned about the shopping for, the packaging and the mailing of gifts—and may I say that if ever womankind deserves the Purple Heart it is at Christmas time when she battles the crowds which she makes, all to the joy of her husband. You are concerned about attending the meetings which have called you, the parties and teas, and how you can possibly cram in a few days all the calendar events which have befallen you. Your bodies are tiring, your arches begin to hurt, your patience is being frayed, and, yet, you await the coming of Christmas in retrospect.

You remember a familiar room, smiling faces, jolly notes of song, a landscape setting, a disappointment of a little girl which once you were, a hope fulfilled, the realization of what a sacrifice must have been experienced by loving hearts for you—and each Christmas you hope that you can be worthy of what was given you so that you can pass on the inheritance of a Christian Christmas.

Still, Daughter of God, you are awaiting the coming of Christmas in retrospect. For here you are, gathered under a symbol. And you are each enough of a woman to remember other women, your mothers and theirs, back to the days of the period signifying your name. They belonged to a revolution. And so do you.

That revolution was not localized in this land. And neither is that of which you are a part. They participated in a cause. And so do you. They belonged to a fellowship—a fellowship of belief and suffering—and so do you. In the fellowship of the cause, their giving knew no limit; neither must yours. They are remembered for

what they gave. That is why you represent their spirit. So must your daughters after you. For it is by giving of the spirit that one grows.

It is in the awaiting of Christmas in retrospect that you are here, Daughters of God. For you are woman personified, God's human channel of life, rare, mysterious, unfathomable by men; soft and hard, pure and black, loving and spiteful, giving and greedy, general and provincial, reasonable and emotional, pleasure-seeking and painracked, realistic and idealistic, inspiring and fearful—a necessary check and balance for men and movements—but all the while God's human channel of life.

By woman, the story goes, came evil. By woman, history records, came Loving Life. All in retrospect, you see, Daughters of God. For you are myrrh and myrtle mixed together, yet able to be separated. Daughters of God—conceived, matured, and utilized. By whom? God. For whom? God.

Daughters of God, you are with a purpose. So were they, these two women of the Christmas story, Elizabeth and Mary, Daughters of God. Close to your hearts they are. Symbolic in nature, too, for they were channels of God. Conception, maturity and conception. The ever-evolving life of women, pain, wonderment, sacrifice, happiness, pain, wonderment, sacrifice and happiness.

Out of the past, now in the present, and on in the future of the D. A. R., women like these: Elizabeth, from a priestly family concerned with the faith of the fathers; related to another whose name was Mary; wife of a professional man and thus Community recognition; late in childbirth and feeling the scorn of her people and the humiliation of it all; visited by her cousin; recognizing something of significance in the visit; a mother at last—and what words can add more.

Mary, engaged to a carpenter; told of her coming conception and fearing the

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The Leonard Wood Memorial and Hansen's Disease

BY CORA BURGESS

Member Mary Stanley Chapter, Ashtabula, Ohio

THIS article deals with leprosy, of recent years called Hansen's disease. Doubtless, your first reaction is wonder—wonder that an article on this topic is published in your magazine.

Perhaps you also wonder why Americans should be interested in this problem, this orphan among diseases. Cancer, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, along with several others, are of immediate and personal concern. Why leprosy? And why should Daughters of the American Revolution be interested?

First, let me answer why Americans should be interested, tell you something about the disease, and also what is being done about it. Then I will tell you why it is to your advantage to be informed on the subject.

Perhaps the best way to begin is to quote from my husband's most recent book, *Born of Those Years*: "The disease that once seemed so insignificant to Americans has proved once more that disease has no frontiers, that a scourge anywhere is our burden. For the largest colony today is on Little Deer Island, with some seven thousand patients. And Little Deer Island? That is off the southern coast of Korea!"

You have all read about leprosy in the Bible, so you are quite aware of the fact that it is one of the most ancient diseases known to mankind. But I wonder if you realize how many centuries it has been recognized.

In a translation of the Ebers Papyrus by Joachim it says: "Lepra is cured by a mixture of onion and sea salt boiled in urin." And what are the Ebers Papyrus? They are an Egyptian medical text written approximately 3000 B.C.!

Arturo Castiglioni in his *History of Medicine* quotes a translation made by Sudhoff of the code of Hammurabi, dating from about 1900 B.C., in which he refers to the expulsion of these sick people from the camp thusly: "Nevermore shall he know the ways of his abiding place." This,

he goes on to point out, "would indicate that the Babylonians were aware of the contagiousity of leprosy and took measures to combat it." How like the words of Leviticus 13, 46: "he shall dwell alone; without the camp shall his habitation be."

Driving these poor, frightened people from society seems to have been their fate world-over. Yet, actually, it was the only adequate means of protection from the disease that was known to them. Even in ancient Persia, the sixth book of the Avesta, known as the Vendidad, tells of the severe laws for keeping these ill people from habitations.

According to Dr. Ernest Muir, an eminent English leprologist of our day, "In India it is mentioned in the Vedas of 1400 B.C., and appears to have existed in China in 1500 B.C."

In the early writings of the Romans the disease was recognized, while in Greece—Aristotle described it in 345 B.C. And, after the time of Christ, leprosy was known in Europe in the sixth century.

From there, it followed the Portuguese explorers into South America, and the slave traffic from Africa into the West Indies. Today, it is known in almost every country on earth, including our own. And there are possibly not less than 5,000,000 persons suffering from it.

But to have any real conception of the magnitude of the problem *these figures must be multiplied by two plus*, since the well members of their families have been ostracized from society.

One of the hardest things these patients have to bear is the unreasonable fear and prejudice of the uninformed public. Even when they have a discharge from the Public Health Service, it is rare that they are accepted happily into a neighborhood; and it is most difficult for them to obtain work of any kind.

But perhaps the worst of all is to be branded as an ex-"leper"! I beg of you, do not use this term. It is a cruel and

damaging title. With no other disease do we feel the necessity of using a noun; one would not say, "he is a cancer." When you speak of these people *do say*, "patients with Hansen's disease" or "patients with leprosy," as you wish, but by all means avoid that odious word that can crush a man's spirit.

This entire question of ex-patients being accepted by society is not a case of Don Quixote tilting at windmills—their problems of adjustment are not imaginary giants; they are very real. As Burns so ably put it: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Hansen's disease affects all races and people from every walk of life, from kings to beggars. I have seen ministers, priests, lawyers, doctors, artists, merchants, housewives, in fact just about any classification one can name. They are all represented, young and old, male and female. Incidentally, one of my most precious memories is of a group of Brazilian patients, representing all these classifications, singing in Portuguese, "God Bless America."

I must become a bit text-bookish again, for to understand what I am talking about you must first know something about the disease; so here is a definition in a nutshell:

"Hansen's disease (leprosy) is a chronic, mildly communicable illness caused by a bacillus bearing close resemblance to that of tuberculosis. It especially affects the skin and nerves, although it sometimes attacks the entire body."

The *Mycobacterium lepra* was discovered by a Norwegian physician, Gerhard Armauer Hansen, in 1874. To date, it has not been artificially cultivated nor has the disease been transmitted to lower animals. Even accidental inoculations of human beings have not produced leprosy. For these reasons scientific studies have been greatly handicapped. These are some of the basic problems on which researchers are working.

A question always asked is: Can it be cured? No drug has been proved to cure the disease. Consequently, the word "arrested" is used in preference. However, in recent years it has been found that drugs of the sulfone group are the best therapeutic agents, but it is not yet known whether the clinical improvement which follows their use will be permanent.

Before 1927 emphasis was placed mainly on the physical care of the victims of this age-old disease. Then the Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) came into being and selected for its motto: *To the extent of its financial ability, to leave no scientific step untaken that holds any promise of finding the ultimate solution of leprosy (including an immunization).*

In the beginning the Memorial's program was a modest one. Gradually its activities have grown until now we have offices, laboratories, or field and clinical units in New York, Washington, New Orleans, Corpus Christi (Texas), Geneva-on-the-Lake (Ohio), Cullion and Cebu (in the Philippines), Pretoria (South Africa), and Nagashima Island (Japan).

One of the best ways I know to apprise you of the Memorial's program is to state the words of the charter which created the organization in 1927 and defines its activities:

"This corporation is established as a memorial to Leonard Wood, physician, soldier, administrator, in recognition of his service to his country and to the world, and commemorates his contributions to the health and welfare of humanity. It has for its particular object, or purpose, the eradication of leprosy in the Philippine Islands and throughout the world.

"It is the purpose of the corporation to carry on, maintain and support laboratory investigations, clinical observations, and all manner of research with respect to the disease of leprosy; to disseminate information concerning the source, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of leprosy."

Major General Leonard Wood was born in 1860 and died in 1927. During his lifetime he was known, not for the practice of medicine, but as a soldier—administrator; rugged, blunt, honest lover of his country—a truly great patriot.

However, when the things that made him world-famous have been forgotten . . . the Indian fighting of this young doctor turned soldier; his capture of Geronimo; his Rough Riders and the glory of San Juan Hill; his brilliant Colonial administration as the first governor of Cuba, and later Governor-General of the Philippines; his inexhaustible efforts for preparedness before the first World War . . . Leonard

(Continued on page 1414)

How to Write a Chapter History

BY DOROTHY RUNYON DUNCAN

AT this moment 2,500 or more members of the N. S. D. A. R. may be writing chapter histories. Or if they are not working now, they will be. Those who have never compiled a history must start from the beginning. Those who have already prepared one periodically must revise and add to it. So today many hundreds of Chapter Historians are acting upon their charge, "to keep a Chapter history."

The Historian can be compared to a relay racer. The goal of the race is the preservation of the Chapter's history. But the ultimate end is never reached. Each racer runs her stretch or writes her part, and hands it on to her follower. Today racers are coached to run easily and efficiently. Possibly Chapter Historians also can be helped to run their races easily and effectively. This article supplies some suggested coaching.

The preservation of Chapter history coincides with the D. A. R. policy to keep memorabilia of the Society, also of historic America. All over the country today there is an increasing appreciation of things American. The study of Americana in history, the arts and literature has never been more popular or esteemed. Therefore a Chapter Historian can specifically benefit her Chapter, further national policies and also contribute to the field of American history. A Chapter Historian has every reason to appreciate the value of her work and to be proud of her task.

But appreciation and pride write no histories. A working knowledge of the English language, normal Chapter interest and a will to work help sustain the practicing historian. Then intelligent effort must be applied. The application of effort means that the Historian's state of mind must be ready, even eager, for the task. This may call for some artificial stimulation but the decision to start is usually sufficient. Intelligent effort implies effort that is motivated or controlled by workable techniques.

Next, source material must be gathered. These facts and figures are found in the records of the Chapter which include the Secretary's book, the Treasurer's records,

the yearbook, Registrar's records, correspondence, publicity scrapbooks and clippings, local newspapers, State newsletters. All of them should be perused and digested and outlined by topics or dates, or other means. Small cards are practical for recording the material.

After the information gleaned from this material is analyzed in some suitable form, it must be summarized and given a simple interpretation. This is the Historian's charge. A Historian is much more than a recorder. Recording as such is done by those who provide the source material. True the Historian preserves the essential material to provide a complete story for the chosen period but she organizes these numberless facts into a related whole.

The writing itself follows after motivation is established and after all available source materials have been assembled, analyzed and absorbed. Then the Historian decides on what she wants to say and says it. In other words she is about ready to write. To do this satisfactorily, with the minimum of waste effort and maximum of immediately usable manuscript, an outline of contents should be made. This outline is a framework or a skeleton which holds together the history. It relates the various parts, supports the whole mass and makes possible desired emphases and relationships. If a table of contents is desired, this outline easily supplies it. As a matter of fact it is the table of contents with certain additions to help the writer. Before setting down this framework the writer naturally decides on what events, phases or ideas she wants to emphasize, on any special highlights, on a possible recurring theme and on the general slant of the history. What these may be are indicated by the material itself, although probably it depends on the outlook of the writer.

Any outline should have an introduction to arouse reader-interest and also an ending to bring it to a significant conclusion. Between the introduction and end is the mass or body of the outline which includes the topics to be described. These should be placed in some order, possibly of topics or of time. The author decides what topics

to include and perhaps just as importantly which ones to omit and which ones to give special emphasis. Relative importance of subjects can be indicated by placement and by the amount of detail and length.

Each Chapter Historian must determine what State and National history to include. If, for instance, short usable State and National histories are easily available or perhaps even attached to the Chapter history, none is needed. However if none is at hand, such material could be woven into the Chapter story where pertinent.

The outline for an average Chapter whose history has not been written might be as follows:

I. Introduction

1. Statement of purpose and of limitations of scope and time
2. Comments on method of approach, sources, previous histories
3. Usefulness
4. Acknowledgments

II. Body

1. Founding
 - a. Time, place, original impetus, Organizing Officers and Organizing Regent, any special reasons for organization, first Regent, charter members, first Chapter roll, first Officers, et cetera.
 - b. Name of Chapter, why selected and significance.
 - c. First year activities and relations with community organizations.
2. Theme or motif. For instance, the Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter is named for the first President General and the one, perhaps the most outstanding event, in its Chapter history, was the opening in 1930 of the Memorial Building in her honor. Other Harrison memorials furnish more material on this theme.
3. Officers
 - a. Regents—those still members, resident and non-resident and those deceased.
 - b. Any desired recognition of other officers who were

especially significant.

- c. District, State or National officers—past and present.
- d. Any significant items about elections, terms or individuals who made unusual records.
- e. Installation.
4. Membership
 - a. Number of members—resident and non-resident, allied (such as C. A. R.).
 - b. Changes in membership—transfer and date, new members, deceased and date, and resignations.
 - c. Rate of growth, if significant, and trend and type of members.
 - d. New members — special methods for securing and installation.
 - e. Any unusual relationships among members or of members to historical figures or others.
5. Quick survey of all chapter activities. Survey of general condition of Chapter over the years. Significant highlights of activity and developments.
6. Unusual Chapter activities — such as war projects or those unique to one Chapter.
7. Meetings
 - a. When, where, how many per year, average attendance, refreshments.
 - b. Typical meeting described.
 - c. Special meetings noted.
 - d. Guests—who and when.
 - e. Programs—who responsible, how arranged, typical ones, outstanding ones. Analysis of types, music, films, displays, holidays, celebrations.
 - f. Social life.
8. Finances
 - a. Budget—how changed with the years, what it is at present.
 - 1'. Sources of funds.
 - a'. By dues.
 - b'. By other methods — describe

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III.

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- 2'. Disbursements — for what, name outstanding contributions, gifts and special financial projects.
- b. Loan funds.
- c. Audits.
- d. Financial condition in general at present and over the years and reasons.
9. Special Chapter projects..
 - a. Related to D. A. R. projects.
 - b. Educational or philanthropic.
 - c. Committee activity.
10. Publicity
 - a. Scrapbooks — press relations.
 - b. Chapter yearbook.
11. Relation to District, State and National groups.
 - a. Attendance at conventions.
 - b. Officers.
 - c. Entertainment of District or State groups.

III. Conclusion

1. General comments on development of the Chapter and its possible future.

With a comprehensive outline before the writer, like the one above with suitable additions and subtractions to fit the individual Chapter, the actual writing can begin and should proceed with ease.

The style of writing will be determined to a certain extent by each Historian but in general it should follow certain criteria. It should be narrative, that is the plain telling of facts not too interpretative or too critical. It should be more than straight reporting, however; it involves analysis and synthesis with some unintrusive commentary, not too reflective of the writer. Facts mainly are called for. Be specific and where needful, complete. Use names and more names, places and dates. These facts should be fused in an orderly way to develop in the reader a sense of continuity. Also they should be arranged so that any desired facts can be found quickly. In other words build up a flow, a narrative flow—by removing extraneous material

and by relating other material to show connections.

Briefly: integrate, relate, summarize, point out some significances, let others be obvious. Imply documentation. The point of view should be objective avoiding personal opinions or prejudices. It goes without saying that any history is expected to be accurate and comprehensive, except as omissions are indicated.

Some consideration should be given to the readers who are neither critics nor entertainment seekers. They want the summarized history of a D. A. R. Chapter, easily read, either silently or aloud.

Specifically strive for clear, simple, intelligible statements of fact. Avoid wordiness. Use familiar short, concrete words rather than unusual, long, abstract ones. Use verbs, strong active ones; avoid the passive voice. Marshal facts in short uninvolved sentences which carry ideas forward.

With an outline thus prepared and these style suggestions in mind the history can be written with ease. Most of the work is already done. Footings and foundation are laid, blueprint is at hand and many parts of the about-to-build historical house are readicut!

According to individual differences the following drafts may be needed:

1. The rough draft: actual paragraphs can be written following the outline and using source material.
2. Revised draft:
 - a. For shifts in emphasis or minor reorganization.
 - b. For revised paragraphing.
 - c. For detail corrections in grammar, words or facts.
3. Preparation for typist or printer.

The actual length of the history must be determined by the material and by its possible use. If no artificial restrictions are made, it should be just as long as needed to present the material. There should be no comment on lack of space, for this usually suggests the author's lack of organization.

Publication in suitable form next follows. Mimeographing is relatively cheap and permanent. Printing and publication in pamphlet form with the addition of cuts is more dignified and often more lasting.

(Continued on page 1304)

Lake Erie College Centennial

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION PLANS are scheduled for 1956 by Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, despite the fact that the origin of the college dates back to 1847.

When the Willoughby Seminary, founded in 1847, was destroyed by fire in 1856, Lake Erie Female Seminary became its successor. Most of the faculty of the Willoughby Seminary affiliated with the new institution, and the former students of Willoughby Seminary were considered as alumnae of the new Lake Erie Seminary. Thus, the Lake Erie College of today may be considered the first institution of higher learning west of the Allegheny mountains to admit women students exclusively.

The founders of the college were pioneers from Connecticut in the Western Reserve of Ohio, and the seminary established in 1856 and opened in 1859 was patterned after Mount Holyoke College of South Hadley, Mass.

This seminary and the college which grew out of it have built their educational programs upon and around the liberal arts, as the essential preparation for successful, well-adjusted living at any time in history.

Lake Erie College has had only six presidents in its long history. The first five of these were graduates of Mount Holyoke, and Lake Erie College has long been considered a "daughter" institution of the famous eastern college.

Dr. Paul Weaver, the sixth president of Lake Erie College, and its first male presi-



COLLEGE HALL
LAKE ERIE COLLEGE

dent, was inaugurated in October, 1951. He came to Lake Erie from Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., where he had been Dean of Religious Life.

Under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Weaver, Lake Erie College is looking forward to a glorious close of its century of progress, and with quiet expectancy to the beginning of its second century as a distinguished member of the small list of institutions which have served the cause of education since the early days of this country's history.

Col. John Donelson

(Continued from page 1289)

fourth Regent of the Chapter (1915-17).

Still another descendant of Colonel Donelson is the diplomat, the Hon. Jefferson Caffery, who was Ambassador to France for six years following World War II, then to Brazil, and at present he is our ambassador to Egypt.

History so destined that the old Colonel's little Rachel became "the first lady of the land"; yet never leaving the "Hermitage," the home she loved in the land for which

he gave his life. While returning from a business trip in Virginia and Kentucky he was shot by an arrow from ambush. No doubt Rachel must have sadly mused; what a pity that her father could not have lived to see his plantation become the most prosperous in the valley; this, the last great dream of his life.

It seems particularly fitting that leaving Nashville, driving east on route 70N one passes through a section of the city named Donelson and soon arrives at the "Hermitage," plantation mansion of Colonel Donelson's daughter, Rachel, and her husband, President Andrew Jackson.

It Can Be Done

BY ADRIAN L. JOHNSTON

HOW many of us of the present generation know the names of our great-grandparents? We grow to adult age, marry and raise a family. This family, in time, marries and other generations are born—on and on indefinitely until all family connections have become a huge labyrinth of human souls; all blood relation, yet absolutely unknown to one another.

Memory may carry us back for a generation, or possibly two generations, but beyond that time all has passed into oblivion and we know very little, or nothing, about our family history. If we should question the average adult person about his great-grandparents, the answer most likely would be, "I'm not interested in the past. I prefer to live in the present. I can't be bothered."

They don't seem to realize that their present is only a link in the great chain which connects the past with the future.

Not many years ago our ancestors were living in their present. Time flies and we ourselves will soon belong to the past. A better knowledge of our ancestors might be an incentive to make more of ourselves and create a proper kind of family pride which would have a better influence over our own lives.

We first became interested in our ancestral line in our childhood days when Grandma would occasionally speak of "Cousin Will." The name didn't mean much to us at the time and it never occurred to us that "Cousin Will" would someday be the key that would unlock the door to our greatest desire, a knowledge of our "family tree." We made known to Grandfather our longing to trace our lineage, hoping that he might give us some bit of information that would be a clue to where and how to begin our research. Instead of giving us the encouragement we had hoped for, we met with this unexpected rebuke: "Never mind your ancestors. There are enough black sheep in the family now without hunting up more."

That was the blow which shattered our dream, at least for the time being; but we could not allow such trifling matters to discourage us. Allow us to quote a few lines

here, from the pen of Rufus Craig:

"If you could see your ancestors,
All standing in a row,
There might be some among them
Whom you wouldn't care to know.

BUT

There's another matter

Which requires a different view:

If you could see your ancestors,

Would they be proud of you?"

Despite all opposition we could not rid ourself of that haunting desire to know from whence we came; so we kept secret the small amount of information which we had already accumulated and hid it away until some more favorable time.

In recent years the old urge to continue our research returned to us. Could it be possible for us at the age of seventy-six to reach out across the years to that multitude of human beings and assemble them into one great family circle? We realized that it would be the biggest jigsaw puzzle that we had ever attempted to solve; yet we knew that away out there in the somewhere of life were those segments of a titanic human jigsaw puzzle waiting to be set into their individual places. Could it be done? Others had done it. Why not we? Yet it still remained a staggering proposition and always some joy-killer was around to tell us "It can't be done."

But something just had to be done to eliminate that disturbing word "can't." What to do about it? Why, we simply removed that troublesome letter "T" from the word "can't" and took for our slogan, "It can be done." With no further hesitation we hitched up our belt another notch, rolled up our sleeves and started in; but this time with a different approach. With greatly increased interest and enthusiasm and a carefully systematized plan we picked up the old trail of our boyhood days.

It has led us over a long and obscure route through the archives of old New England libraries. We have peeped into long forgotten graves and have photographed old, weatherbeaten cemetery stones. We have searched diligently through the vital records of several States and Counties and scanned numerous fam-

ily Bible records. We have spent hours examining various forms of legal papers such as wills, deeds, affidavits, real estate transfers. We have written publishers of several newspapers who cheerfully allowed us access to their ancient and dusty files. We have thumbed through ancient church membership rolls and read aged family letters and deciphered old-time obituaries. We have drawn others into conversation and listened to village gossip, eagerly grasping every word which might furnish the slightest clue. We searched through every conceivable source and found good leads from the most unexpected places. The finding of a new lead always gave us a thrill and an impetus to keep going.

We found it more difficult to trace vital records of recent years than it was to locate those of Colonial days. The early colonists who left their homelands for homes in the new world thousands of miles across an uncharted sea soon learned the necessity of keeping strict account of all marriages, births and deaths and it became a custom to keep complete family records which were usually written in the family Bible. Some kept a separate account of their direct lineage, also a record of the several family branches. These books were given a title, such as "Ebenezer Seward—His Book." A few of these books may still be found in New England and other libraries, also in museums.

Occasionally we would find the name of one of our own line which always added to our enthusiasm and it was such successes that kept us digging away. Among those names, we found William H. Seward, Grandma's "Cousin Will," who eventually became Secretary of State in President

Lincoln's Cabinet. It was he who negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia, known at that time as "Seward's Folly." He also served in the United States Senate and was the first Whig Governor of the State of New York. There were other prominent persons of our line, one of whom marched from Granville, Massachusetts, with Col. John Mosely's Regiment at the alarm of Burgoyne's invasion.

We now have a line from William H. Seward, born in Wales in 1627, who came to the new world in 1659, down to the present day. Also a line from William White who came across on the ship *Mayflower* in 1620 and was one of the signees of the Mayflower Compact. The Mayflower line and the Seward line converge with the marriage of Sarah Goss and "Deacon" Enos Seward, a direct descendant of William Henry Seward of 1627 above. Our direct lineage covers 331 years and 13 generations with documentary proof for every name and date in both lines. In addition to this, we have an extensive report of Ebenezer Seward and his descendants. Ebenezer was a direct descendant of William Seward (1627) above and a son of Enos Seward.

Yes, it can be done and it *Has Been Done*. We compiled this record between the ages of 76 and 80, with the help of many kind friends and members of the Goss-Seward lines in the last four years and we can truly say that ancestor hunting is a very fascinating business, or hobby, if you prefer to use that word; but, to make it a complete success and a real pleasure, one should keep on hand a plentiful supply of those precious three "P's"—Patience, Perseverance and Postage.

Masoniana Wanted

The National Society of Colonial Dames of America, custodians of Gunston Hall, the Virginia Home of George Mason, is seeking information, through old letters or documents that would assist them in the complete restoration of that estate. The Mansion has already been restored to its original beauty and is now open to the public as a National Shrine.

This gem of colonial architecture holds an important place in our national history

as the home of the man who was the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights upon which our Federal Bill of Rights was patterned.

Research is continuing for further information regarding the property and the furnishings of the home and any assistance will be greatly appreciated by the Board of Regents of Gunston Hall. Such information may be sent to Mrs. Chester Woodward, 1272 Fillmore Street, Topeka, Kansas, Chairman of the Research Committee for the Board.

National Defense

BY KATHARINE G. (MRS. BRUCE D.) REYNOLDS

National Chairman

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

THREATS TO AMERICANISM

THE Communists, when they have no convincing arguments to present against those who validly disagree with them, have a way of hurling derisive epithets, of twisting respectable words to convey evil meanings. It seems that some of our American citizens who have aligned themselves with International Socialism (Fabianism)—that close relative of Communism—have adopted some of the tactics of their political cousins. They, like their political relatives, glibly present to a people who, though never hesitating to fight for freedom, seek peace at home and abroad, a rosy prospect of world unity, and hurl the term "Isolationists" at those who stand for world cooperation, but through sovereign nations. It appears that they, too, do not wish their real intents to be brought out from their secret closets.

It is inferred that patriotism—a love of one's country—and a knowledge of, and respect for, those worthy citizens and governmental principles that have brought us to where we are the envy of even those nations considered to be friendly nations, it is inferred that patriotism, a love of one's country, is so outmoded as to be unpatriotic. It is inferred that in order to be Americans worthy of high respect from other nationals, we must abandon our sovereign rights and enter the cauldron of international chaos.

Now, what are we asked to abandon, and what are we asked to accept in the way of government, for there can be no vacuum? There must be government: either constitutional government, dictator government, or a reversion to what is termed the law of the jungles—tribal government.

The American Constitution, as great as it is, is not perfect. There have been amendments made so as to keep it in step with each generation; there have been

amendments to revoke amendments that had been unwisely adopted. That is the glory of our Constitution; that is why it endures: it provides the method for keeping it a living document.

The flag of our nation symbolizes that for which our Nation stands under our Constitution: freedom of religion, politics, occupation; freedom to move about within this nation, unmolested; to accumulate property; to express our convictions fearlessly; to practise the professions and to promote business enterprises; to trade freely at home and abroad; to maintain public and private schools under State laws; to be assured the sanctity of our homes. All these, and more, are what our flag stands for, and these, and more, are what we are in danger of losing.

Now, what are the issues that face America today?

In the 18th century, at least the issues were clear: either an independent nation, building its own economy, making its own laws, worshipping God and Christ in the churches of its choice, remaining an independent people; or continuing on a colonial status, ruled from abroad, its economy developed for the enrichment of peoples on the far side of the Atlantic, its peace and relations with other nations dependent upon the whims of a monarch and his advisers in a distant island. The independent Americans of the 18th century took their stand and bequeathed to us of the 20th century a nation that has the highest standard of living ever held on a national basis; a nation that kept out of permanent alliances which would have ruined us as a free nation, yet has never hesitated to cooperate with other nations in defending the rights of free people.

We did not become a member of that supposedly permanent alliance, the League of Nations. But it was the United States that asked a member of the League to join in protesting Japan's aggression in Man-

churia. *We* were not the isolationists, though we were a sovereign nation.

Yes, the men and women who came to this country during the 17th and 18th centuries knew what they wanted, and they took their stand.

Today—we, too, face grave issues. Let us face them and take our stand. Our domestic and our international policies are in danger of being turned over to international control. The issues are confused on the surface, deliberately it appears, by the international socialists who would grasp world power through bringing our standards of living *down* to the equality of the seething masses of other continents. But, fundamentally, the issues are the same as confronted the early patriots: shall we remain an independent people, or shall we be ruled over by foreign hordes, even our Christian religion existing only under the sufferance of a highly anti-Christ World Federation?

Let us see what these international socialists are up to. Some people seem to be confused regarding World Government and the United Nations. Let us get it straight. When the United Nations charter was adopted it was presented as being a union of sovereign nations whose representatives would bring into the open for discussion situations which might threaten peace, and would work together to promote conditions favorable to maintaining peace. It was *not* to interfere with the domestic laws of any land. (See Chap. 1, Art. 2, Secs. 1 and 7, U. N. Charter) *This* is the *principle* upon which we ratified the United Nations charter.

We, the D. A. R., endorsed Senate Joint Resolution 130, presented by Senators Bricker of Ohio and Byrd of Virginia, and now endorsed by fifty-six other Senators, to prevent treaties becoming the supreme law of the land. This *must be done*, else we will be completely dominated by the other nations in the U. N. organization. If it is *not* done, we must, it seems—in order to prevent being subjugated by a combination of Occidentals and Orientals—withdraw from the United Nations. If we are to remain in the U. N. organization, we must get behind S.J.R. 130. We should amend our Constitution so as to prevent treaties becoming the supreme law of our land whether or not we are in the U. N. We should cease to support (or help to sup-

port) any of the approximately forty-five U. N. agencies, including UNESCO, unless Congress is furnished a description of the contemplated undertakings and has given its approval, placing definite limits on the sums and personnel involved. We *must* stop being bled in behalf of those almost independent international agencies and organizations or, again I say, we had better get out.

Largely at the expense of the American taxpayer, UNESCO has published a series of booklets—"Toward World Understanding"—recommending educating children to become world citizens, yet disclaiming responsibility for the subject matter. Why should American taxpayers be the major supporters of an agency that issues publications which slyly work for the eventual overthrow of our American principals? Why should we be taxed to pay for UNESCO publications when even that organization disclaims responsibility for the subject matter!

We would like to know whether the U. N. has authority to use regional military establishments outside the areas for whose protection they may be organized (Art. 53—UN Charter not clear); and we should ask that the U. S. Senate make it understood that it maintains the right to withdraw our units should the U. N. attempt to use them outside the original regional defense area without the consent of the United States Congress.

Yes, let us see what these internationalists are up to.

The United World Federalists, Inc., according to their own statement issued under the heading "The Purposes of the United World Federalists," state they are "for the support and development of the United Nations into a world federal government, with limited powers adequate to assure peace." How limited?

To accomplish this, they would give to the world-governing body the sole right (1) to maintain armed forces; (2) to prohibit construction or possession of armament by individuals or government for other than internal police force; (3) to maintain *civilian inspection and police* powers to assure that world law controlling national armament is respected; (4) to maintain United Nations armed services (and they would support the idea that the United Nations maintain *civilian police*

where necessary); (5) to bring to trial in world courts any individuals or groups who conspire to violate world law regarding armaments.

The United World Federalists would give this world federal government authority to raise revenue under a *direct* taxing system. They say there would be reserved to the nations all powers not expressly delegated to the United Nations. But what powers would be left to the nations since this world federated government retains the authority to tax individuals; to control *all* armed forces; to try *individuals* under certain conditions before world courts; to maintain *civilian police* who might not even be of our *own* nationality, and who probably would so increase in arrogance, backed by the only armed force—that of World Government—as to become a “Gestapo” in our midst?

What of the Atlantic Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization? How do they tie up with the schemes of the internationalists to fully convert the United Nations into a socialistic world federation? NATO was established as a military alliance under regional defense provisions of the United Nations. But one-worlders are endeavoring to develop this military union into a political one, an Atlantic Union. This attempt to convert the NATO into an Atlantic Union is what we object to.

In the Illustrative Constitution of the Atlantic Union we find that the Union shall have the right “to make and execute *all laws* necessary and proper for securing the rights of man and of the Union and of the States as set forth in this Constitution, and to lay and collect income taxes, and duties, imposts and excises, provided these be uniform throughout the Union, and incur and pay debt . . .” Now isn’t that a humdinger! How could it be more of a supreme, socialistic, dictator power! And have no doubt of the fact that Fabianism, like its cousin, Communism, leads all too swiftly to a return of absolute rule under dictatorship.

This Atlantic Union—all nice and legal under the charter of the United Nations—also would reserve to itself the sole right to grant citizenship, to control immigration (if there would be any control), handle all our contacts with foreign governments, raise and control land, sea, and air forces,

punish treason, make war and peace. Now that is interesting. Most of the international schemers pull a long face, figuratively speaking, and claim to possess some magic for maintaining peace. But here we have a proposal for a union that admits it will make war, as well as peace. At least, it is not trying to fool anyone that it will exist for the means of promoting peace only. Oh yes! It will have the right to “coin and issue money . . .” for the member nations! What a field day its dictators will have with our gold reserve!

Speaking of gold reserve, let us consider briefly the Fort Knox Gold Reserve resolution passed by our Continental Congress last April, which has brought forth much discussion and even induced ridicule on the part of the man occupying the highest position our National Government has to offer. (Let us note, however, that he did not designate it a “red herring.”) This resolution was based upon H. Res. 63, presented by Representative Carroll D. Kearns of Pennsylvania. It calls for the creation of a joint committee which shall visit Fort Knox and personally inspect the gold stored there.

Late in 1951, George Rothwell Brown devoted his column, *The Political Parade*, to this question. In it he stated that the gold at Fort Knox as of Dec. 19, 1951, according to the Treasury reports amounted to nearly \$12.5 billion; held elsewhere in banks and Federal Reserve, should be approximately \$9 billion. This was a total of about \$21.5 billion as compared with \$24 billion two years before.

Now, have we been drawing upon our reserve to meet commitments to foreign nations, or for any other purpose? Our gold holdings are all that stand between us and disastrous inflation through printing-press money. The paper money we use for transacting our daily affairs isn’t worth a continental if our gold reserve is exhausted. It is *our* gold and the American people have a right to know how much gold we now have in reserve; how much, if any, has been withdrawn and for what purpose; what commitments, if any, have been made against the remaining reserve.

This is sound business, and no apology is necessary for asking that our national government conduct its finances on a sound business basis. As Mr. Brown further stated: “It should not be forgotten that

the British Socialist-Labor Government, in 1947, seriously proposed that the United States share its gold, and two years ago there was a proposal that the United States should assume the British debt in India and Egypt." It seems that Mr. Kearns was told, in the Summer of 1951, when he asked how much gold outside Fort Knox the Federal Reserve System held, that it was "none of his business."

We are not interested in the offer to permit a group of women to visit Fort Knox and see the pretty piles of gold bullion. But we are interested in having a group of competent people investigate the status of our national savings; tell us how much (if any) has been withdrawn and for what purpose; how much is now in reserve; how much has been committed or obligated. Could it be that the offer to send some D. A. R. ladies to visit Fort Knox was in itself another "red herring"?

While on the subject of D. A. R. resolutions, let us consider another resolution passed last April and which has caused considerable comment: the resolution protesting the flying of the SACLANT emblem (the very name has a harsh and foreign flavor!) over our Naval Base in Norfolk. It seems some of our members lament the publicity which this resolution produced. Is adverse criticism to deter expression of patriotism or of opposition to attempts to belittle the symbol that stands for patriotism? Have you forgotten how cutting were the criticisms of our Society when, a score of years ago, we opposed the recognition of Communism as the legitimate government of Russia? Today most patriotic Americans realize the tangled web of international intrigue which that act of recognition is, to a great extent, responsible for. Why should we be afraid of criticism now, when our stand is justifiable!

Let us examine what really happened, according to the account given in the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* on April 11, 1952, and the reply made to our objection to the position given to our flag at the ceremony during which headquarters were established at the Norfolk Naval Base for the Supreme Allied Command, NATO, in the April 19th issue of *Armed Force*.

In an editorial in *Armed Force*, Admiral McCormick is credited with saying: "At no time during the ceremonies was the

U. S. Flag not flying at my headquarters. It was hoisted at the pole occupying the position of honor in the semicircle (of the NATO nation flags), as befitting the United States as host nation." We have never questioned the position given the flag of the United States in the group of international flags placed around the base of the center pole, at the top of which center pole was flown the flag which was given the real position of honor.

What is objected to is that the flag flown at the top of this center pole, left flying there at the close of the ceremony, was not the flag of our country, although the Norfolk Naval Base is American soil. According to the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* account: "As the American Flag came down from the center staff, the SACLANT emblem was unfurled in its place."

Now, to answer criticism that the NATO emblem was left occupying the position of honor at our own Naval Base by saying the American flag at all times during the ceremony held the position of honor in a group of flags placed for the duration of the ceremony at the base of the center staff—the real position-of-honor staff—beggars the question. If it is necessary that the NATO emblem be flown at that portion of the Naval Base reserved for the NATO Headquarters—and I grant that it is—should it not have been flown with the American Flag, and the American Flag given the position of honor?

According to information obtained from Headquarters, Norfolk Naval Base, I have learned that SACLANT is not located in the Army or Naval and Amphibious Bases, but "is an annex immediately in the rear of the Staff College." The NATO flags are placed in a semi-circle with the American Flag on the right permanently. NATO flags rotate but our flag always remains in its place on the right. The SACLANT banner is placed in the center.

Now this places in the position of honor on American soil a military alliance emblem. This is not the flag of a foreign nation flying over its embassy. It is the emblem of a military alliance.

We were criticized for objecting to the UN flag being flown in the position of honor over public buildings and schools. It is gratifying and heartening to note that the United States Defense Department has

notified all military installations that when the UN flag is displayed it must be held in a position subordinate to that of the Flag of the United States. Is it unreasonable, therefore, to ask that beside the SACLANT flag the flag of the United States be flown in the position of honor?

We do not question the Admiral's propriety in placing the emblem of the military alliance above the flags of the nations comprising that alliance; but we wonder why the American Flag cannot be flown on American soil beside the SACLANT emblem in an equally prominent manner, and in the position of honor!

The American forces are fighting a ghastly war in Korea under the U. N. flag; in the event of another stalemated war under the NATO pact, will the American forces fight under another international emblem? What an inspiration that would be!! "And now," a speaker over the radio in early June was heard to say, "flying over our naval base at Norfolk is the SACLANT emblem!" Cannot you see how the attempt is being made to take the American Flag out of the international picture?

Here in the United Nations what we contribute is used in the name of the U. N. for U. N. undertakings. This organization is dominated and intimidated by a godless nation that denies all rights of individual choice or freedom. The General Assembly dares not even call for its meetings to be opened with a prayer to God. Yet the international socialists would make of this organization a world socialist government. What will they suggest next? Will they again remove Christian crosses from the graves of our martyred dead, as they did in Hawaii?

The Daughters of the American Revolution are justified in objecting to replacing the American Flag with the U. N. flag, a SACLANT flag, or who only knows what other international flag (or emblem) might next be unfurled. I for one see no reason for retracting our stand. Rather, we should insist that S. 2039, assuring proper respect to our flag when displaying it with the U. N. flag, be brought out of the House Judiciary Committee for action by the House. It has been approved by the Senate.

We also should insist that H. J. Res. 167,

introduced by Mr. McDonough of California, be reported out of the House Judiciary Committee. This resolution includes rules governing the display of the American Flag, any foreign flag or pennant, or any flag or pennant of a supranational authority.

Article VI of our Constitution states that treaties become the supreme law of our land. The internationalists are endeavoring to bring about the collapse of our Constitutional Government through submitting conventions, or treaties, for adoption by our Senate. Most of these conventions originate in the United Nations and appear to be purely humanitarian until you put on your specs and read the fine print and unravel the double talk. Through the happy coalition of patriotic Senators from the North, South, East and West, these conventions have failed of ratification. May we retain these patriotic men in Congress, and increase their numbers!

Apparently, when Congress re-convenes, it will have another convention presented. This time it will come through the International Labor Organization. Last June the I. L. O., meeting in Geneva, presented a convention, entitled "The Minimum Standard of Social Security," to sixty-five countries for ratification. We in America reject the idea of socialized medicine; but this I. L. O. proposed convention (treaty) if ratified by our Senate will establish socialized medicine in the United States.

It provides for free hospitalization; care of specialists where needed; government-controlled attendance of physicians; essential pharmaceutical supplies as prescribed by medical or other (?) qualified practitioners. Surely the American people do not want this convention adopted.

It is our bounden duty to help to elect to the Congress of the United States patriotic men who are for preserving these United States and our respect for individual dignity and freedom. These are the men who hold our purse strings, with whom rests the acceptance or rejection of foreign treaties. We must restore our nation to its former high place in the hearts and minds of freedom-seeking nations which it held when we were recognized as a fitting example of a sovereign nation that refused to become involved in old world hatreds and was free to main-

tain friendly cooperation with nations of our choosing. Never has the world been in such turmoil as it has been since the formation of the so-called *United Nations*,—a union that was supposed to promote peace but has given us little but dissension, turmoil, bloodshed; that has produced suspicion and has been used as a prop for disseminating international socialism.

Perhaps some consider it an honor to be cited as citizens of the world! For my part, I cannot see how one can become a World Citizen unless one is first disloyal to one's own country. Unless the Congress of the United States can, and does, adopt an unbreakable means of safeguarding the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments and Bill of Rights, as the su-

preme law of our land, irrespective of provisions contained in the U. N. Charter, or the Yalta, Teheran, Moscow or Portugal secret agreements, or in any treaty or executive agreement, we should withdraw our membership from the United Nations. We did not sign the charter for the purpose of self-destruction. The Conventions it offers for treaty ratification too often work for our destruction. It cannot be unintentional. The pattern is too clearly and consistently drawn.

Yes, we live in a stirring and dangerous age. We, as a free people, are facing both open and hidden dangers. May the God of our fathers give us courage and wisdom to face and overcome them.

Katharine G. Reynolds

Chapter History

(Continued from page 1295)

Preservation of the printed history must be planned. Copies can be given to local and state libraries and to the State D. A. R. Historian. If possible, each Chapter member should receive a copy. New members, in particular, can benefit from its background material. Chapter program material can come from it as well as material used in community historical projects.

Writing a Chapter History can be compared to running a race. First comes the decision to enter the race or to write the history. Motivation is the big word for this. Next comes the period of "getting set"; this is the period of preparation. Part of this includes seeing or knowing where the finish tape is stretched or knowing what is to be written. Then the racer is coached or decides for himself the best method for reaching the reward. At this point content and style are determined. The actual race can be compared to the writing of the history. And finally the race won—the history published—the winning trophy, the printed page, can be preserved for posterity. In the case of the history its value will increase with time.

The purpose of this article, as stated before, is to coach the racer, or writer. Every Chapter Historian, whose work is conscientiously done and whose efforts find permanence in print, truly dares to feel that she has run a worthwhile race and can be proud of the tangible trophy won at its end.

The D. A. R.

This tribute to the D. A. R.

A band of ladies, who
Claim lineage from those Noble Souls
Who fought with courage true,
At Bunker Hill, and Monmouth, yes
And who, as all men know,
At Valley Forge endured until
Their blood tracks stained the snow.

A band who, yes, for eight long years
Did live, and die, and fight
Until a much bewildered king
Acknowledged freedom's right,
Descendants of that patriot band,
These loyal ladies are,
Well organized within our midst
And called the D. A. R.

The D. A. R. now fosters well
The spirit strong that gives
A keen desire for liberty,
The burning spark that lives
And burns to stay the tyrant's hand,
That doth await the hour
When rights of free-born men are safe
From exercise of power.

The D. A. R. but speaks anew
The justice of our cause,
Proclaims again in accents firm
Observance of our laws.
Salute again the worthy works
Of this, our patriot band,
That helps to keep alive the fires
Of freedom in our land.

—HARRY BROKAW

Attorney-at-Law, East Liverpool, Ohio

Parliamentary Procedure

By FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH

Acting National Parliamentarian

PRACTICALLY the same question in regard to Junior Committees has been referred to me at least four times in the last few weeks, so it would seem that it might be desirable for the larger Chapters to have Standing Rules which will clarify the duties and responsibilities of their Junior Committee. On pages 56-58 of the *Handbook* there are instructions for the Committee, and on page 128 there are instructions for Chairmen, but these instructions do not cover all possible contingencies, as the following questions indicate. It should be noted that the Junior Committee is a rather special one in that it may have evening or other meetings apart from the parent Chapter.

QUESTION. As Regent, do I have jurisdiction over the Junior Membership Committee?

ANSWER. The Junior Committee is a Committee of the D. A. R. Chapter. The Regent appoints its Chairman and is, if the By-Laws so provide, ex-officio a member of the Committee and, as such, may attend and take part in the meetings, discuss motions and vote. As Regent, she has jurisdiction over the Committee, and may appoint members of the Junior Committee to serve on still other Committees.

QUESTION. Does the State Chairman act as mediator in Junior Committee disputes, or does she have any control over local Chapter actions? I am told that the "chain of command" extends downward from the National Board to the National Chairman through the State Chairman to the Chapter. This I would like you to verify.

ANSWER. Organizations differ in their policies and procedures. In the D. A. R. it is my opinion that National and State Chairmen of Committees are expected to prepare plans for work in their respective fields, impart information, increase interest, give instructions and arouse enthusiasm. The National Chairman passes on her instructions, applicable to all States and Chapters, to the State Chairmen who in turn pass on to their Chapters this general

information, adding such other information and projects as are applicable in their particular States. In no case do I feel that the National or State Chairman has "command" over Chapters. It is my judgment that problems arising within the Chapter should be settled by the Chapter itself, but the Chapter may consult higher authorities and ask advice. The Regent of a Chapter is its chief executive officer.

QUESTION. Should a Junior Committee have an Executive Board? If so, has this Board power to fill vacancies, or should this be done by the Committee as a whole? How is a sponsor chosen?

ANSWER. Much depends on the size of the Junior Committee; if there are only a few members, they would need only a Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer; in a larger group that meets monthly, a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer might be desirable as an Executive Board. These officers, except for the Chairman who is appointed by the Chapter Regent, could be elected by the Committee. Vacancies in office could be filled by the Executive Board of the Committee until the annual meeting, if they are empowered to do so, but there seems to be no accepted rule.

A Sponsor is not a member of the Committee unless it has been so provided in the By-Laws. She may be appointed by the Chapter Regent in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee or with the Board. In my opinion, it would not be wise for the Junior Committee to "elect a Sponsor" from the Chapter, because the Sponsor must be a qualified and well-informed member of the D. A. R., not merely a popular one, since the goal of the Committee is to provide that all our young women may become "better informed about our Society." Therefore the Sponsor should be chosen by consultation between the two groups, and an effort made to choose someone acceptable to the young members, and yet able to guide and inform them.

QUESTION. May a Chapter located in

mountain regions where winter snows close the roads, hold their meetings from March to December, inclusive, omitting the months of January and February?

ANSWER. Yes; that is your privilege—and a sensible provision to put in your By-Laws.

QUESTION. We have been struggling with our By-Laws. At our Board meeting in June, the Board voted to set the dues for new members. Now we are not planning to include this in the By-Laws. How about it? Will it be legal in presenting the By-Laws to the Chapter to break them up, presenting an article or two at each meeting?

ANSWER. A new Chapter is confronted by many problems, by far the most important of which involves provision for its future solidarity and business-like operation through adoption of its By-Laws and policies. One should never join any organization without knowing what its By-Laws contain. The dues should be specified in the By-Laws so that members may know what they are, and so should the amount of the initiation fee (which is \$6), the annual dues of Associate Members, if you have such, and the date when dues are payable.

Your programs are no doubt excellent, but it is important to lay your Chapter foundations before you embark on the programs. If you use the model By-Laws as your guide (See page 114 of the D. A. R. Handbook) there should be few points in question, and the By-Laws could be adopted in a relatively short time. In my judgment, it would not be desirable to consider the articles of the By-Laws a few at a time. Put first things first and adopt your complete By-Laws at an early meeting. If necessary, you could have a called meeting for the specific purpose of adopting By-Laws, but get them adopted at once.

QUESTION. A Chapter is confirmed as organized by the National Society in December. The State Conference is in March,

three months later. Can any other person than the Regent represent the Chapter?

ANSWER. The National By-Laws require that in order to be represented by delegates or alternates a Chapter must have been confirmed and recognized at least one year prior to the opening day of Continental Congress. Your By-Laws provide that each Chapter shall be represented in the State Conference by four times as many delegates or alternates as it is entitled to in Continental Congress. According to my interpretation, the question hinges on the words *delegates* and *alternates*. The Regent of the new Chapter is its representative because of her office and, while it seems too bad to deprive the Chapter of full State representation for fifteen months, nevertheless it seems clear that under the circumstances only the Regent may represent the Chapter or, in her absence, the Vice-Regent.

QUESTION. We elect our officers in May, and we vote by ballot. I have been told that it is not necessary to report all of the details in an election, but only the names of the candidates who won. Have the tellers the right to omit from their report the fact that one candidate got only three votes?

ANSWER. Every vote must be accounted for, unless the assembly votes otherwise, which it may do. The usual form of the tellers' report is as follows:

Number of votes cast.....
Number necessary to elect.....
Mrs. A. received.....
Mrs. B. received.....
Mrs. C. received.....
Illegal votes

Please bear in mind that *blank* papers are waste paper and are not counted. Illegal or fraudulent votes are those cast for persons who are not eligible for office, two or more ballots folded together for one person or when more than the correct number of candidates are voted for on one ballot. In case the tellers are in doubt, the question is referred to the Chairman, who may submit it to the assembly to decide.

PIN FOR NATIONAL VICE CHAIRMEN AUTHORIZED

For the first time, a service pin for National Vice Chairmen has been authorized, by action of the National Board of Management, October 16. Purchasers should state their service for eligibility to buy the pin from J. E. Caldwell and Company, Philadelphia—\$7, gold-filled; \$16, for 14K gold.

Motion Pictures

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER

National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

THE time has come now for a new supplementary list of 16 mm. films to be made available for D. A. R. Chapter program use. All information on these films may be had through the State Chairmen of Motion Pictures. Our new list comprises a very interesting and different group, a group which will contribute greatly in promoting a better knowledge of our great country, its people, its glorious countryside and its historic background. A review of one of the most interesting of the group follows.

DECISION AT WILLIAMSBURG (Narration, Philip Touken, Music composed by Milton Lustig)

In producing "Decision At Williamsburg," a new and different technique in visual presentation has been employed. Still color transparencies of historical paintings, 18th century drawings, maps and photographs have been reproduced on 16 mm. film and used as the basis for this motion picture. Through versatile and flexible operation of the motion picture camera, static quality has been eliminated and a remarkable illusion of depth and motion has been achieved. The result is a "filmograph" which dramatically re-creates a significant period of our national life—the prelude to the independence period from the Stamp Act in 1765 to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The causes and events of the American Revolution throughout the thirteen colonies are shown; the citizen-soldier of that day is linked to the citizen-soldier of today.

The story begins with free men slowly reaching a decision (1765) that only by struggle could their homes remain free. Through stubbornness, King George III of England has been making the "Palace" (the Governor's house in Williamsburg) a symbol of absentee rule without the consent of the governed.

The House of Burgesses meets in May, 1765, to discuss the Stamp Tax just levied in the colonies without their consent. Led by Patrick Henry, the citizens resolve to

vote against the hated Stamp Act. The Governor immediately dissolves the House and the people recognize tyranny and know it will destroy them if not checked. The time for decision has come.

Joining wholeheartedly with other colonies, they are determined to resist oppression. With the House of Burgesses dissolved and a deaf ear turned to their petitions, direct, forceful action seems the only solution.

News of the first violence in Boston comes as a shock. The Boston Tea Party incident follows. With the battle of Lexington and Concord everyone knows the fighting has begun. George Washington is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the small Continental Army and in every colony comes the call to arms.

In Williamsburg, after the departure of the Royal Governor, the House of Burgesses is replaced by a Convention of Delegates, who now govern Virginia. They meet to instruct the delegates to the Second Continental Congress and the word they would carry to Philadelphia will not be appeasement, not compromise, but independence.

Now the great decision is made. Brave men who placed principles above safety, hope in the future against the realities of the present, adopt the Declaration of Independence most of which is written by Thomas Jefferson.

In the meantime, often on the brink of disaster, facing fearful odds but ever persevering in its determination to win, the Continental Army struggles on toward victory. At last, through the efforts of brave men and the help of the French, the victory at Yorktown is achieved. Independence is now secure, the right to self-government won. The protection of civil liberties, the model for which is written into the Virginia Declaration of Rights, is a monument to "Decision at Williamsburg."

This film runs approximately twenty minutes in length. It is in color and will be ready for distribution after November first. There will be a nominal charge for it.

Book Reviews

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF 1789 and WASHINGTON'S OFFICIAL MAP OF YORKTOWN. 14 pages in first volume and five in second. The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington. 1952. May be ordered from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 75 cents each.

These two books, 16½ inches long and about 10¾ inches wide, are new ones in the series of National Archives Facsimile publications.

Washington's Inaugural Address, Facsimile No. 22, is bound in heavy green paper and contains a facsimile of the First President's handwritten draft of his 1789 address as well as a printed introductory article giving its historical background.

Listed as Facsimile No. 21, *Washington's Official Map of Yorktown* gives a "reproduction of the map of Yorktown at the time of Cornwallis' surrender, which resulted in American independence." Accompanying it are a comprehensive historical article and a sketch based on a contemporary painting by Louis van Blarenberghe. It is bound in heavy, rust-color paper.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE NEW ORLEANS THEATER, by John S. Kendall, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1952, viii. 624 pp. Illustrations, Bibliographical note and Index. \$8.00.

A light green cover with darker design of Louisiana French wrought-iron lace is an open sesame to lead the reader into pages telling of the English language theaters of New Orleans, from their early

inception in the first decade of the 19th century through the opening years of the 20th century.

Knowing the author, John S. Kendall, historical writer and professor Emeritus of Spanish, Tulane University, I was delighted to read in this book, the characteristic and apt words he employs in his speech, with their noted ability to convey knowledge and inspiration. His vivid recounting revives memories of stage celebrities of a by-gone era. Such names as Ellen Terry, Richard Mansfield, Maude Adams, Joe Jefferson, Jenny Lind, Edwin Booth, Sarah Bernhardt, Otis Skinner, William Gillette give their enchantment to the book, along with the names of countless others who brought their talents to New Orleans. Biographies of the managers, as J. H. Caldwell and David Bidwell, their theater building, their stock companies, which eventually gave way around 1880 to touring companies and syndicate billing, all offer the reader a kaleidoscopic picture of that fascinating theater world of the last century.

The Golden Age of the New Orleans Theater represents intensive research from newspapers, handbills and programs of that day, besides data gleaned through the thirty years the author was on the editorial staff of the *New Orleans Picayune*. For those who loved and enjoyed our theaters of the past, their genuine art and entertainment, this book is unique, in that it is not only the one book of its kind giving the theatrical history of New Orleans, but it preserves for this day and age valuable lore of the type of entertainment the 19th century theater-goer was privileged to see.

—Contributed by
Dorothy LeVere Halloran

TWO PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS PASS AWAY

Mrs. Alma Williams Davis, of Statesville, N. C., Vice President General, 1940-43 and State Regent of North Carolina, 1937-40, died October 7 from a heart attack and shock following an automobile accident. She was a former president of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Federation of Music Clubs.

Mrs. Georgia Sleeper (H. Eugene) Chubbuck, of Peoria, Ill., died September 30 after an illness of several months. She was State Regent of Illinois, 1920-23; and Vice President General, 1928-31; and belonged to many other patriotic organizations.

Guide to the American Revolution

BY GERTRUDE CARRAWAY

A MOST noteworthy contribution to the National Society and its D. A. R. Library in Memorial Continental Hall is a vast compilation of manuscript and picture materials relating to the American Revolutionary period, now available to the public in the library. It was presented by Allan L. Truax, of Crosby, North Dakota.

Now in his 81st year, Mr. Truax, a retired railway mail clerk, spent about fifteen years collecting and preparing his historical *Guide to the American Revolution*. The typing alone cost him more than \$700. The papers fill several large boxes, and will be helpful and valuable for research and reference.

When he was near death in a hospital in March, 1951, Mr. Truax wrote to Mrs. O. A. Stevens, then State Regent of North Dakota, asking if the manuscripts would be considered an acceptable gift to our library with a few reservations. Mrs. Stevens contacted Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, who accepted the donation for the Society, expressing sincere gratitude for "the wonderful accounting of our country's history," and appreciation for Mr. Truax's "fine American spirit" and "generous thought of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Through correspondence with Mrs. Roland M. James, Librarian General, and her assistants, the boxes arrived and their contents will be on permanent file in our D. A. R. Library.

The papers, pictures and maps have been highly commended by genealogists and publishers as "an admirable and exhaustive work." The author himself had the following to say in part about his endeavor:

"About 1848, Benson J. Lossing, a self-taught engraver with a flair for history, began the production of his *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*. The result of his efforts was an amazing work, at once a history, travelogue and picture gallery.

"In 1937, I, as a Son of the American Revolution, set out to follow the trail of Lossing, traveling by automobile more than 40,000 miles, visiting in person every

important Revolutionary battlefield, site and building in the United States and Canada, and taking and collecting hundreds of pictures. Though I found that roads had changed greatly since Lossing's time, making his trail difficult to follow, and that many buildings then in evidence had been removed or destroyed, I know that he would be gratified could he now see the splendid work that has been done by patriotic, civic and political organizations, and especially by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in marking and preserving Revolutionary sites since his time. Feeling that the work begun by Lossing should be extended and brought up to the present time, I have embodied the results of my travels and observations in this *Guide to the American Revolution*.

"In order that the tourist or student may reinforce his knowledge of Revolutionary events while visiting the scenes with which they are connected, I have compiled a running narrative of the Revolutionary events that have occurred in each State. In this I have followed Lossing in the main, but have often had recourse to other authorities. However, as this is primarily a Guide Book rather than a history, I have not cluttered its pages with bibliographical references, and have inserted footnotes, for the most part, only in cases where authorities conflict."

The work is divided into four sections as follows:

1) Northern Section—New York, New England States and Canada. 2) Middle Section—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; 3) Southern Section—Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; 4) Naval engagements, short biographies of Revolutionary characters, appendices and index.

Indeed, the work is a complete encyclopedia of the American Revolution and is said to be the only one of its kind extant, now that Lossing's work is long outdated and out of print. The New England-Canada portion, for instance, consists of about 200,000 words.

Investment in Good Citizenship

BY MRS. YOUNG HARRIS YARBROUGH

Vice Chairman, Building Completion Committee

ANYTHING worthwhile bears repetition. So again we hammer, hammer away on the Building Completion Fund, in order that our debt may be whittled down to the very last red cent. When Benjamin Franklin was asked why he chastised his son the 20th time, he replied, "Unless I punish him the 20th time, the other 19 are lost."

Looking in retrospect at the sixty-two years of our Society, one marvels at the accomplishments that were made possible by the loyalty, patriotism, and high purpose of our members. "You can not expect to plant an acorn today and sit in the shade of an oak tomorrow." Sixty-two years ago, in the incipency of our great Society, the proverbial seed was planted and nourished. Later, the cornerstone was laid for our fine plant as we view it today.

With the growth of our Society came increasing responsibilities. "The Law of Creation is the Law of Growth." You can not stand still. You must go forward or be passed by. Complacency and self-satisfaction are the greatest enemies of achievement.

In the building of the last unit of our fine plant we are not investing in something wrought in stone alone but rather in the means through which our educational program is carried on whereby character

is formed and our youth better trained for good citizenship, and through which our National Defense program is directed towards the upholding of the Constitution of these United States of America and the preserving of our precious heritage of freedom.

Someone has referred to our age as one that is going nowhere at sixty miles an hour, but our mile-a-minute goal is the termination of our Building Fund. We are not going to lose sight of that goal. It isn't the large donations by any individual member but the combined small donations which will do the work. Our beautiful buildings give mute evidence to the saying, "Never underestimate the power of women."

Faith that one can do a thing is three-fourths of the victory. We do have that faith, but let us keep it an active faith and aid in every way possible the completion of this fund, thus achieving the goal we have set for ourselves. It can be done by the end of this administration.

"The heights by great men scaled and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upwards through the
night."

Vice Presidents General Club Organized

AT a dinner meeting of seventeen of the twenty-one present Vice Presidents General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held on the evening of October 14 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., it was decided to form a permanent club for present and past Vice Presidents General. Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, of Missouri,

was elected Chairman; Mrs. Frank G. Trau, of Texas, Vice Chairman; Mrs. William L. Ainsworth, of Kansas, Secretary; Mrs. Everett L. Repass, of Virginia, Treasurer; and Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, of Maryland, Chairman of a By-Laws Committee. These officers will have one-year terms.

Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters Building Fund

Continued through September 30, 1952

CALIFORNIA

** John Rutledge

KANSAS

Isabella Weldin

MICHIGAN

** Philip Livingston
* Shiawassee

NEW HAMPSHIRE

** Mercy Hathaway White

131 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1269 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters as
of September 30, 1952

NEW JERSEY

* Acquackanonk Landing
* Mistress Mary Williams

PENNSYLVANIA

* Fort Lebanon

WEST VIRGINIA

** John Young

* indicates Gold Awards
** indicates Gold Awards with previous
listing as Silver Award
No * indicates Silver Award

BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES

ONE BLUE STAR—\$1 per member

CALIFORNIA

John Rutledge

MAINE

Elizabeth Wadsworth

WEST VIRGINIA

Bee Line, John Young

**TWO BLUE STARS—\$2 per member—
indicates previously listed as 1 Blue Star**

ALABAMA

Ozark

NEW JERSEY

Monmouth

NORTH CAROLINA

Richard Dobbs Spaight

TENNESSEE

Colonel Joseph Hardin

**THREE BLUE STARS—\$3 per member—
indicates previously listed as 1 Blue
or 2 Blue Stars**

DELAWARE

Captain William McKennon

WEST VIRGINIA

Captain James Allen, # Princess Aracoma,
Shenandoah Valley, # Wheeling

279 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
176 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
134 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS
432 Chapters have 3-PIN AWARDS

ADDITIONAL STATE HONORS

2-BLUE STAR STATE—California

A Challenge to YOU as a Loyal American

(Continued from page 1278)

American at this time, that he give some serious thought to his own good intentions and as to the extent to which he is really living up to them. Let him reaffirm his dedication to a code for good and then do something about it himself.

To keep our birthright we must be

worthy custodians of it. We have our individual responsibilities as citizens. These we can not palm off upon other hired or duly-elected individuals. If we take care of these responsibilities many vexing problems which we criticize but expect others to solve will clear up.

Christmas

(Continued from page 1280)

the kitchen if possible. The menu begins with a variety of little omelets, smoked and pickled fish, fried meat balls, bright-colored herring salad, cold sausages, etc., with which are drunk small glasses of Brannvin (a kind of gin). This portion of the meal is eaten while standing or just sitting anywhere, everybody helping themselves to what they fancy. The next course consists of various kinds of hot boiled sausages, boiled pickled ham and salt pork.

The head of the suckling pig is put on the table with a red apple in its jaws. The bouillon in which the pig had been boiled, which is very fat, is left in a saucepan on the fire and everyone goes to it to dip in the piece of bread which he eats with the meat. This is called "dopp-i-grytan." Brown beans prepared with treacle are one of the delicacies to be eaten with the meat dishes to counterbalance the fat; and home-brewed ale is drunk with them. Then follow flaky pastries and jam and wine is served.

Songs are sung and speeches are made about Yuletide. Coffee is served and at odd intervals during the afternoon fruit, almonds, raisins and more coffee are passed. Toward evening the tree is lighted and everyone who can joins in dancing around it. After the dancing the presents are brought in by a Fulbock, now often represented by Father Christmas. "Bock" means goat and the bringer of presents was supposed to ride on the Yule goat.

Later in the evening supper is served and consists of Lutefisk, sun-dried stock-fish soaked in lye of Birch ashes and chalk and boiled to a jelly and then eaten with white butter sauce and potatoes. Rice to some extent is a luxury to the working classes and is served as a porridge powdered with cinnamon and eaten with milk and sugar. Between 2 and 3 A.M., lighted by torches, all who are able attend Mass.

Christmas Day and Boxing Day are spent quietly and church attended on both days. After these two days dancing and festivities go on at each others' homes until January 13, known as the "20th day Canute when the Yule goes out." On that

night the tree is lit for the last time before being dismantled.

The origin of the Epiphany Festival or its meaning at first is very obscure; it may be that it took the place of a heathen rite celebrating the birth of the world or aeon from the Virgin on January 6; at all events one of its objects was to commemorate the baptism, the appearance of the Holy Dove and the Voice from Heaven, "Thou art my Beloved Son in Whom I am well pleased" or "This day have I begotten Thee."

True Patriots, All

From records claimed and proven
We learn of the debt we owe
To those who fought our battles,
Whose loyalty we know.
It matters not their station,
They did full well their part;
To build and keep our nation
They served with loyal heart.

First for our Independence
When the U.S.A. was new,
Then in those intervening wars,
And World Wars I and II.
Because of service nobly given
Before the world we stand
America's UNITED STATES
A privileged, blessed land!

'Tis ours to keep this country
Firm in its rightful place;
Preserve the liberty in law
We hold through God's good grace.
In strong allegiance let us pledge
Our loyalty anew,
For justice and for liberty
To our great land be true.

O Patriots, we hail you proudly,
Our tribute to you we bring;
You forged our freedom heritage,—
Our grateful thanks we sing.
O Patriots, we shall treasure
The freedoms we all hold dear.
Your service and your sacrifice
Proclaim we far and near.

—Alice Powers Ruth (Mrs. F. C.)
Elyria (Ohio) Chapter

The above was written while the writer was State Chairman for Advancement of American Music for Ohio, and originally planned for a song which could be used for unison singing. The last verse as printed above was used as the Chorus, after each of the other three stanzas. The words were printed in the program for the 51st Annual Conference of the Ohio D. A. R.

State Activities

OHIO

THE Fifty-Third State Conference of the Ohio Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Hotel Netherland Plaza, March 10-11-12, with Mrs. Ralph O. Whitaker, State Regent, presiding over all the sessions. The Conference Theme was "For the Future, We Build." Cincinnati Chapter was the Hostess Chapter; and Mrs. Vilas U. Fischer, the Hostess Regent. Mrs. Ion J. Cortright was General Chairman.

The Conference was honored in having present Mrs. Hugh Russell, Historian General, and Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Press Relations Chairman.

Preceding the formal opening of the Conference on Monday, the State Board of Management held its meeting and luncheon, and the State Officers' Club had a Board meeting and business meeting following. The Regents' Meeting was held, followed by the Memorial Service. At the Memorial Service, held under the direction of Mrs. Wilbur C. Dyer, State Chaplain, a special tribute was paid to the late State Regent, Mrs. Earl B. Padgett of Galion. The State Officers' Club Dinner was held at six o'clock, with Mrs. William H. Lamprecht presiding.

At the opening of the Conference on Monday evening the address of welcome was given by Carl W. Rich, Mayor of Cincinnati, and the response by Mrs. Alonzo H. Dunham of Dayton, Honorary State Regent. Mr. Louis J. Schneider, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Cincinnati, gave the principal address of the evening. Music was furnished by the Boys' Octette of Walnut Hills High School. Others on the program were Miss Winifred Rader, official pianist; Mr. Ronald Biloon, bugler; Rev. Henry A. Simmons, who gave the invocation; Mrs. G. R. Grimsley, who led the Pledge of Allegiance; Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler who led the American's Creed; Mrs. George F. Emrick, who led in singing the National Anthem; Mr. Randolph F. Sellers, President of the Cincinnati Chapter, S. A. R.; Miss Ramona Kaiser, State President, C. A. R.; and Miss

Mary A. Kimball, Junior State President, C. A. R.

A reception in the Pavillon Caprice was held immediately following the session, through the courtesy of Cincinnati Chapter.

On Tuesday, an Indian breakfast was held in the Hall of Mirrors during which Miss Ramona Kaiser, State Chairman of the American Indian Committee, presided. Mrs. Josephine Kelly, Tribal Chairman of the Standing Rock Sioux Indian Council, was the appealing and interesting speaker.

Excellent reports by State Officers, District Directors, and State Chairmen were given. These reports were filled with vital information of the important work accomplished in the year just past.

The Conference voted unanimously to assist with the completion of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, and through the efforts of Mrs. Ralph Miller, State Chairman, pledged \$800 during the sessions.

Bank's Topography, History of 2,885 English Immigrants to New England 1620-1650 was presented to the State Library, in memory of Katherine Hammond Tizzard, by the Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton.

Music for the State Conference was under the direction of Mrs. J. R. Thorn, State Chairman. Tuesday evening, Mrs. Whitaker entertained at a lovely dinner in honor of Mrs. Russell and had as her guests the Honorary State Regents and State Officers.

At the evening session Mrs. J. Wyatt Payne, Huntington, West Virginia, gave an inspiring address, "My Country—'Tis of Thee I Speak."

The Pages were entertained at a party by the Junior Committee of the Cincinnati Chapter.

Mrs. G. R. Grimsley, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, presented a beautiful American Flag to be flown at Waldschmidt House. A Builders' Luncheon was held in the Hall of Mirrors under direction of Mrs. Frank O. McMillen, Building Fund Chairman; Mrs. Ralph Miller, Valley Forge Chairman; and Mrs. J. Keith Browning, Waldschmidt House Chairman. On Wednesday afternoon, the Conference made a pilgrimage to Waldschmidt House, with Mrs. Charles Lee

Mills, Transportation Chairman, in charge.

The Conference closed with a formal banquet on Wednesday evening. An address, "The Final Test of Democracy," was given by Mr. Nathan Howard Gist of New York. Music was furnished by the Girls' Triple Trio of Walnut Hills High School, Mrs. Nelle C. Murphy, Director.

Charlene Mark Weidinger
(Mrs. Millard H.)

State Historian

WISCONSIN

THE Daughters of the American Revolution from throughout the State of Wisconsin met in Racine March 10-12 for the fifty-sixth State Conference. The hostess Chapters were the Erskine-Perry Sears and the Racine Chapters.

The State Officers' Club dinner, which was held Monday evening at the Racine Hotel, was presided over by Mrs. W. L. Clark, president, of Racine, Wis. Distinguished guests included Mrs. James B. Trotman, Milwaukee, Past Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Wisconsin Rapids, Chaplain General, and Miss Margaret Goodwin, Beloit, Vice-President General and National Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage—both Honorary State Regents; Mrs. T. B. Throckmorton, Des Moines, Ia., Honorary Iowa State Regent and past Third Vice-President General. Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent of Illinois, addressed the group on the topic, "Does it pay to help people?", basing her talk on her observations during a recent European trip. Mrs. Richard O. Lang spoke on "Early American Glass" and illustrated her talk extensively with glass from her collection.

Tuesday morning Memorial services were held in the First Evangelical United Brethren Church for D. A. R. members whose deaths had occurred during the past year. Mrs. G. A. Parkinson, Milwaukee, State Chaplain, Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Chaplain General, and Mrs. E. M. Hale, Eau Claire, State Regent, were in charge.

The large number of pages reflected the emphasis of the Conference which was on Youth. They and the junior members were

honored at the luncheon in the church parish house Tuesday noon.

The Conference was opened by the State Regent and by the processional of the pages who carried the flags which have represented America since the time Explorer Sebastian Lodge landed at Labrador to the adoption of the Star Spangled Banner. Greetings were extended by Mrs. E. C. Pfeifer, Regent of Racine Chapter, with a response by Mrs. E. S. Godfrey, Regent of Appleton Chapter; by Mrs. Carl Pick, State President of Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. R. W. Wrixton, President Chippicoton Society, C. A. R. Racine, presented two little three-year-olds—Susan Wrixton and Peter Lavance in colonial costumes—who presented the State Regent with a colonial bouquet.

The high spot of the afternoon was the naming of the Good Citizenship Pilgrim and the second and third prize winners by Miss Margaret Goodwin, National Chairman, the Good Citizen to receive a \$100 Savings Bond; the second, a \$25 Defense Bond and the third, a \$15 award. There were 383 entries in this year's competition. Throughout the Regents' and Committee Chairmen's reports much was heard about welfare of the American Indian; approved schools, especially our Northland College; our new Americans seeking citizenship, educating our children for good citizenship; and the American flag and its use. The Good Citizenship Pilgrimage award and the second and third prizes were presented to the girls at the noon luncheon on Wednesday at the Methodist Church by Mr. George E. Watson, Madison, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. All the girls were present, having been accompanied to Racine by a parent and teacher or by parents.

The Conference banquet, held Tuesday evening at the Racine Hotel, was preceded by a reception given by the hostess Chapters for the members and their guests. Mrs. Bruce Reynolds, National Defense Chairman, spoke at the dinner on "Sovereignty of the United States." The J. I. Case Choraliers furnished beautiful music.

Other speakers at the meetings were D. Lewis Brumbaugh, President of Northland College, Ashland, Wis.; and Major General Ralph J. Olson, Wisconsin Director of Civil Defense.

(Continued on page 1416)

With the Chapters

Six Chapters (Syracuse, N. Y.). During the New York State Fair held at Syracuse August 30-Sept. 6 six Chapters of that area cooperated in arranging and manning a D. A. R. booth in the Harriet May Mills Women's Building. Many types of D. A. R. literature were available to the interested public, particularly that having to do with National Defense. Twice daily two talkies were shown: "Let George Do It" and "Government Is Your Business." Mrs. Charles J. Wells, Regent of General Asa Danforth Chapter, Syracuse, was in charge of the exhibit. The other Chapters and their respective Regents who assisted were: Comfort Tyler, Mrs. Millard Weckel; Fayetteville, Mrs. Benjamin Tracy; Tioughnioga, Mrs. Clarence Green; Kayendatsyona, Mrs. Carroll Breed; and Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, Mrs. Samuel Holt.

On Wednesday, September 3, a luncheon was held for the heads and representatives of all Women's Organizations of the State. Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent, attended, accompanied by Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, State Chairman of National Defense; Miss Alice MacBride, State Chairman of Radio and Television; Mrs. Harold Burke, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter, and Mrs. George T. Howard, both of Rochester.

Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe
*National Vice Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine*

Lewis Boyer (Sidney, Ohio) celebrated Flag Day with a luncheon on June 16 at the beautiful home of Mrs. F. D. Dull in Bon Air.

Mrs. Millard Weidinger, State Historian, made an interesting talk on the necessity of sending in all possible information about Revolutionary soldiers buried in this County and in other Counties of Ohio. Mrs. Harry Rankin, State Genealogical Secretary, who could not attend because of illness, sent a helpful letter on the method of tracing elusive ancestors.

Reports were given of the four Good Citizens pins which were given to young women of this County; also of the gift of \$200, given during the past two years to the Public Library for the purchase of genealogical books.

There was considerable discussion on best plans to cooperate with the Ohio Sesqui-Centennial Celebration Committee in this County, especially for a pilgrimage to our historical places of interest.

New Officers were installed and an Ex-regent's pin was presented Mrs. R. C. Kah. After a delightful social hour, the program was concluded with group singing and Auld Lang Syne.

Mrs. R. C. Kah, *Past Regent*

Colonel Arthur Erwin (DeLand, Fla.). The lovely suburban home of Mrs. Floyd Barlow made a fitting setting for the close of three successful years' Regency for Mrs. Ralph H. Sefton and the May Chapter meeting.

From a deep, cool porch facing a patio colorful with flowers and bright-plumaged birds, delighted members heard Mrs. Sefton report that their Chapter made the 100% Honor Roll at the April Florida Conference, winning eight prizes and five Honorable Mentions there, too; had increased in membership in the past year, in attendance, in giving—with over \$700 to Approved Schools, Indian Scholarship, second Blue Star for Building Completion, and quota for Valley Forge Bell Tower—more members at Naturalization Courts welcoming new citizens, giving them Flags, Flag Codes and Citizen Manuals; more Junior American Citizen Clubs and members; more time given National Defense, including monthly Study Groups; doubled radio time, and almost doubled publicity, putting their Chapter in the first rank with big city ones of three times their membership.

Two members served the past two years on State Committees, one as Genealogical Chairman, and Mrs. Sefton is the newly-elected State D. A. R. Historian.

The Chapter was hostess to their Group Meeting in October; twice entertained the State Regent, Mrs. Patrick H. Odom; honored all past Regents at their January Birthday meeting, took an active part in organizing a S. A. R. Chapter in DeLand and played hostess to their organizational meeting.

An item of special interest was the visit

of Mrs. Leroy Gardner, immediate past Regent of Onwestia Chapter, New York, to Mrs. Everett, Chapter Press Chairman, in passing through DeLand, to compare notes on Col. Arthur Erwin, Mrs. Gardner's direct ancestor, and leave messages of interest and regret she could not stay to a Chapter meeting.

Mrs. Henry Boggs was elected Chapter Regent for the next two years.

Katherine Calmes Everett
Press Relations Chairman

Beech Forest (Williamsburg, Ohio). Scoutmaster J. M. Wingo accepted an American Flag for Williamsburg Boy Scout Troop No. 416 from Mrs. G. R. Grimsley, Ohio State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, presented by this Chapter July 25 at an open-air service at the annual Williamsburg Homecoming. Mrs. Grimsley was introduced by Mrs. John Wesley Smith, Ohio State Program Committee Chairman and a member of this Chapter. Mrs. H. C. Rowan is Chapter Regent and participated in the presentation ceremony.

Mrs. Clarence J. Sells
Press Relations Chairman

Nabby Lee Ames (Athens, Ohio). When Armed Forces Day was celebrated Saturday, May 17, Athens was one of 17 Ohio cities designated for major efforts by the Department of Defense.

Events began Friday evening when Pershing Rifle units from twelve universities engaged in drill competition. Saturday morning free films were shown in the Athens Armory and the Ohio University Army ROTC Cadets staged their annual drill at the University Stadium.

A buffet luncheon was served at the Athens Country Club and at 2 p. m. a crowd of more than 5,000 viewed a parade which included the University band and bands of 14 high schools. Floats were presented by the Athens and Pomeroy Junior Chambers of Commerce and Beta Sigma Phi sorority.

Marching units represented the Pershing Rifle teams and OU's Army and Air Force cadet corps, the Athens and Glouster American Legion posts, and the Albany Veterans of Foreign Wars. There were Gray Ladies, Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts and Girl Scouts.

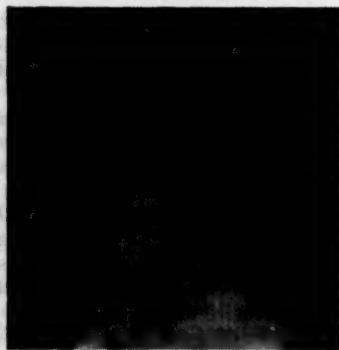
Convertibles carried honorary military colonels and courts and high school queens. One visiting unit, dressed in gray, marched with the Confederate flag.

After the parade four service marches were played by the University band outside the Memorial Auditorium, followed by an address inside the building by Mr. John Galbreath. A ball Saturday night at the Athens Armory concluded the festivities.

Our Regent, Mrs. E. J. Taylor, and her husband, Dean Taylor, were in the reviewing stand during the parade. She also presented D. A. R. medals to two university students for good citizenship and all-around activities. Cadet First Lieut. Edward Hanak, of Cleveland, a senior, was the recipient at the ROTC drill Saturday morning at the Stadium, and Air Force Cadet Marvin Yerkey, a junior from Dayton, was presented with his medal on the West Portico of the Auditorium Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Edwin T. Hellebrandt
Press Relations Chairman

James Gilliam (Marks, Miss.) Miss Joan Malone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rex Malone of Darling, Miss., was national winner in the D. A. R. Junior American Citizens' essay contest. Her topic was "How A Junior American Citizen Serves." Miss Malone is a member of the Darling J. A. C. Club, which is sponsored by the James Gilliam Chapter, D. A. R.



Miss Joan Malone

Past honors won by Joan are national winner in J. A. C. Poster Contest, second

in national essay contest in 1951, her poem, "A Prayer," read as a closing prayer at the J. A. C. luncheon at Hotel Carlton in Washington during Continental Congress in 1951, and three State Essay Contests.

Mrs. Claude Duke
State J. A. C. Chairman

Ruth Floyd Woodhull (Freeport, N. Y.) held their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Reception, Tea and Guest Day in December.

Mrs. Frederick W. Whitehouse, Regent, presided and introduced honored guests: Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Curator General; Mrs. Frank H. Parcels, Honorary Organizing Secretary General and Past New York State Regent; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National Chairman, Building Completion; Mrs. William P. Settlemayer, National Chairman of Motion Pictures; Mrs. Harold Erb, State Vice Regent; Miss Ruth M. Duryee, State Chaplain; Mrs. Frank Cuff, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Floyd Woolsey, State Treasurer; and Mrs. Elmer Sawyer, State Librarian.

State Chairmen present were Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, Building Completion; Mrs. Harry L. Hampton, Conservation; Mrs. W. Howard Steiner, Motion Pictures; and Mrs. Arthur E. Corwith, District Vice Chairman of Press Relations. Regents from Chapters in Nassau and Suffolk Counties were guests.

Greetings were extended by the honored guests. Mrs. Cook gave an address.

Past Regents of the Chapter—Mrs. Sherman C. Holaday, Organizing Regent; Mrs. J. Edwin Clark, Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, Mrs. Robert C. Dennett, Mrs. John W. Dodd, Mrs. John Low, Mrs. S. Dimon Smith—composed the Reception Committee.

In honor of the Chapter's Anniversary, Mrs. Whitehouse presented to Mrs. Kuhner, an original document dated Jan. 16, 1792—the request of Mayor Richard Varick, Mayor of New York, petitioning the State Legislature for sixteen thousand pounds (approximately \$80,000) to finance the City for one year—by order of the Common Council, Robert G. Benson, Clerk. The document will be placed in the D. A. R. Museum in Washington, D. C.



RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL CHAPTER'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY. Charter members—seated, left to right: Mrs. J. Edwin Clark, Past Regent, and Mrs. Sherman C. Holaday, Organizing Regent; standing, left to right: Miss Evelyn M. Randall, Mrs. Raymond A. Searfoss, Mrs. William V. Noble, Mrs. S. Dimon Smith, Mrs. Spencer M. Maben and Mrs. Wilson G. Terry.

Four members of the Junior Membership Committee, Mrs. William Glean, Mrs. Paul C. Henderson, Mrs. Robert M. Lang and Mrs. Robert McLellan, acted as ushers and color bearers.

Mrs. George N. Wood
Press Relations Chairman

Charlotte Reeves Robertson (Springfield, Tenn.) Honoring its Organizing Regent, Frances Walton (Mrs. William H.) Simmons, the Chapter observed its 25th Anniversary in June by placing a bronze marker at the grave of its founder.

Mrs. A. A. McClanahan, Chapter Chaplain, was in charge of the ceremonies. Mrs. James Padfield gave the talk—"A Tribute to a Friend." Mrs. Robert Gracey sang, "My Faith Looks up to Thee."

The marker was unveiled by the two eldest great-grandchildren of Mrs. Simmons, Wilford Martin French and Julia Roberta French.

The benediction was given by Mrs. Ferd Carter, State Chaplain.

Mrs. White McClanahan
Chairman, Historical Markers

Red Mill (Maywood, N. J.). The site of the historic Red Mill in Paramus, N. J., was the scene on Friday afternoon, June 6, of a dedication ceremony when a marker was presented to the Paramus borough council by Mrs. Albert H. Walker, Regent of Red Mill Chapter.

Mrs. Clifford Curtis, Chapter Historian



Red Mill Chapter Dedication. (Left to Right): Mrs. Albert H. Walker, Regent; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General; Miss Beverly Jacobson, Junior President, Chief Oratam Society, C. A. R.; Mrs. Ralph Greenlaw, State Regent of New Jersey; and Mrs. Joel Speer, 80-year-old member of the Chapter, who spent her childhood on a farm near the old Red Mill. (Photo, Compliments of the *Morning Call*, Paterson, N. J.)

and Curator of the Steuben House Museum, in telling the history of the Red Mill, said that the mill, built in 1745, was the center of the community, grinding the farmers' grain while they discussed the affairs of the day. The mill was also a relay stop for stagecoaches.

When hostilities began in 1775, Red Mill was attacked by the enemy, because it was a source of food supply.

Generals Washington, Erskine and Lafayette and Aaron Burr often passed here.

Mrs. Curtis quoted from a newspaper article printed over fifty years ago when news that the Red Mill was to be razed was made public. "The Red Mill will soon disappear but its history will long remain a pleasant memory to those familiar with it. Arcola is a dreamy hamlet that will lose its identity with the destruction of the mill, the site of which should be appropriately marked."

Mrs. Ralph Greenlaw, State Regent, and Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General, were honored guests and brought greetings and congratulations.

The dedication ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Walker. The marker was unveiled by Beverly Ann Jacobson, junior president of Chief Oratam Society, C. A. R. The dedication was followed by a reception

and tea at the historic Steuben House in North Hackensack.

Preceding the dedication Red Mill Chapter entertained at luncheon at "The Latch String" in Oradell, N. J., for National and State officers.

Mrs. William P. Boyd
Press Relations Chairman

John MacDonald (Miami Springs, Fla.). On February 9, Mrs. Patrick H. Odom, then State Regent, attended the organization meeting held at the home of Mrs. Wheeler A. Thomas. Members unanimously chose the name, "John MacDonald," because it honored a man who was with George Washington at Valley Forge, and also our Regent, Edna MacDonald Merrick, a direct descendant of John MacDonald. Mrs. Merrick has been an active worker in the D. A. R. for many years.

Following officers were appointed by the Organizing Regent and installed by the Florida State Regent: Regent, Mrs. Malcolm Merrick; Vice Regent, Mrs. William D. Bordeaux; Chaplain, Mrs. Kenneth Castle; Recording Secretary, Miss Jane Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lois Thompson; Treasurer, Miss Peggy Gleason; Registrar, Mrs. George R. Morgan; Historian, Miss Cynthia Shaw; Librarian, Miss Luelle Shaw; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Thomas. Other organizing members are Mrs. Chas. F. Shaw and Mrs. J. H. MacDonald. Many distinguished guests were present.

Following installation, Mrs. Odom spoke on "Our Approved Schools."

An unexpected thought was injected into the meeting when Mrs. Thomas presented our Regent with a beautiful white "fifty-year" candle, emphasizing the important part candles have played in American history. Mrs. Merrick accepted and lit the candle, which will be lighted at succeeding birthday anniversaries, thus symbolizing the shining light we all want our Chapter to be.

Presentations to the Chapter included: A miniature gavel, made of wood from Andrew Jackson's place, from Mrs. E. G. Longman, State Historian; a swingline stapler, by Mrs. H. F. Machlan, State Registrar; miniature American flag and D. A. R. flag, on standard, by Mrs. George C. Estill, Regent Mayaimi Chapter; Guest

Book, by Miss Mollie Merrick, daughter of our Regent, and C. A. R. State Chaplain.

Coffee and cakes were served by Mrs. Guy Williams, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. E. G. Longman.

Cynthia E. Shaw, *Historian*

Aloha (Honolulu, Hawaii.). Mrs. Charles T. Bailey, Treasurer of the Hawaii State Scholarship and Loan Fund, was on hand at the Honolulu international airport to place a carnation lei on Miss Theresa K. Lau, who left the islands to continue her studies at the Century College of Medical Technology in Chicago.

Miss Lau is the 56th person in the territory who has received a loan from the N. S. D. A. R. fund since its beginning in December, 1927. More than 56 loans, totaling nearly \$18,000, have been made in that time.

Nine other students at present are studying with funds made available by the Daughters.

Miss Charlotta Hoskins, of the William and Mary Alexander Chapter, is chairman of the Committee. Mrs. William Van Alstyne Sinclair, Aloha Chapter Regent, was also at the airport to bid aloha to Miss Lau.

Mrs. D. T. Fleming, *Regent*



Mrs. Charles T. Bailey, Treasurer of the Hawaii D. A. R. Student Scholarship and Loan Fund, gives Miss Theresa K. Lau a carnation lei before her departure by plane to study at the Century College of Medical Technology in Chicago. A graduate of Sacred Heart's academy, Miss Lau borrowed money from the Daughters' fund to complete her education as a medical technician.

—(Lee's Photo Studio)

Three Albany County Chapters (N. Y.) Gansevoort and Mohawk of Albany and Tawasentha of Slingerlands, N. Y., observed Constitution Day with a

luncheon at the Albany Country Club on Thursday, September 18.

The invocation was given by Mrs. Royal S. Coughtry, Chaplain of Tawasentha Chapter, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. Arthur W. Brown, Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee of Gansevoort Chapter. Mrs. Alden Chester Merrick, Regent of Mohawk Chapter, presided and introduced Dr. LeRoy C. Brandt, pastor of the Reformed Church of Delmar, N. Y., who gave a most interesting talk on "Our Constitution."

Others seated at the speakers' table were Mrs. Alfred A. Hall, Regent of Gansevoort Chapter; Mrs. Murray O. Klingaman, Regent of Tawasentha Chapter; Mrs. LeRoy C. Brandt; Mrs. Wilford E. Sanderson, State Custodian; Mrs. Ernest R. Perkins, State Director; Miss Lucie Van Denburgh, past State Treasurer; Mrs. Frederic G. Schifferdecker, past State Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Fisher M. Joslin, past State Custodian; and Mrs. Gilbert L. Van Aukem, past State President of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Fred G. Schifferdecker
Chairman Press Relations
Tawasentha Chapter.

French Colony (Gallipolis, Ohio). Mrs. Ralph O. Whitaker, then Vice Regent, was guest speaker at first luncheon. A prominent citizen presented the Chapter with an American flag. A Silver Tea was held for the benefit of Building Completion; Catherine Hayward, violinist, accompanied by her mother and High School students, furnished music. The manager of Radio Station WJEH spoke on Government control of broadcasting.

Our Christmas party was a festive occasion; members and guests sang carols; Sacred readings were given; a tribute was paid Mrs. Earl Padgett. Augusta Howe Kent, granddaughter, presented the Chapter with a linen table cloth; boxes were sent to Kate Duncan Smith and other schools. Mrs. L. H. Hall, Chairman of Girl Home Makers, gave prizes to High School girls. Mrs. Margaret Bradbury gave exhibits and history of antiques. Socialized medicine was emphasized by Dr. Charles E. Holzer, Jr., stating the hour

(Continued on page 1416)

Genealogical Department

ALABAMA CEMETERY RECORDS

Copied by Clyde Stovall (Mrs. Marvin) Scott

Organizing Regent, Robert Grierson Chapter, Headland, Ala.

PEA RIVER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY

Barbour County Alabama. On road between
Clio and Louisville, Alabama. Church established
1823.

Abigail, wife of C. M. McRae
Born in Anson Co., N. C., Feb. 8, 1820
Died Oct. 27, 1895
Christopher McRae
Born in N. C., Dec. 27, 1819
Died May 23, 1883
G. W. McRae
Born in Anson Co., N. C., April 24, 1811
Died April 5, 1878
Christian, wife of G. W. McRae
Born Feb. 18, 1814
Died April 3, 1889
C. C. McRae
Born in Anson Co., N. C., Dec. 18, 1823
Died Nov. 18, 1861
Nancy Ann, wife of C. C. McRae
Born in Anson Co., N. C., June 26, 1832
Died May 28, 1910
Sarah, daughter of Malcolm and Martha
McDonald
Born Nov. 27, 1831
Died Nov. 27, 1896
William McRae
Born Jan. 8, 1798
(tomb broken) 1886
Margaret, wife of William McRae
Born March 10, 1812
Died July 10, 1875
Martha, wife of Malcolm McDonald
Born August 4, 1804
Died Jan. 24, 1879
Malcolm McDonald
Died 1871
Mary, wife of Daniel McDonald
Born Sept. 6, 1837
Died Sept. 6, 1908
Donald B. McDonald
Born 1789
Died May 14, 1854—Age 65 yrs.
Mary, wife of Donald B. McDonald
Born April 24, 1800
Died Sept. 15, 1871
Daniel McDonald
Born Jan. 8, 1834
Died Nov. 30, 1906
Daniel N. McRae
Died Feb. 12, 1875—Age 60 yrs.
Mrs. Lillian McRae
Born Aug. 29, 1831
Died June 12, 1910
Sacred to the Memory of
Farquhard A. McRae and his consort Mary who
were born A.D. 1796
The latter age 58 yrs.
The former 62 yrs.

Harvey A. McRae
Born October 29, 1823
Died October 10, 1890
Lucy McRae
Born July 17, 1828
Died April 1, 1877
Murphy McRae
Born June 28, 1832
Died Sept. 4, 1900
John McRae
Born in Anson Co., N. C., April 24, 1826
Died May 17, 1904
Mrs. Caroline McRae
Born June 9, 1836
Died Feb. 3, 1905
Daniel C. McRae
Born Sept. 22, 1822
Died March 2, 1913
Wash McRae
Born Oct. 5, 1836
Died Nov. 14, 1913
Katie, wife of Wash McRae
Born Oct. 27, 1831
Died March 3, 1911
Rachel Margaret, wife of W. M. McKee
Born March 28, 1832
Died Nov. 1884
Catherine, wife of W. C. McLeod
Born 1827
Died May 9, 1896
Hector McInnis
Born Feb. 10, 1801
Died Feb. 14, 1850
Jenetta, wife of Hector McInnis
Born March 4, 1805
Died Feb. 14, 1870
Jackson, son of J. S. McInnis
Born Aug. 7, 1834
Died in 1846
Margaret McInnis
Born July 27, 1839
Died Feb. 4, 1920
Jane McInnis
Born Sept. 25, 1834
Died Aug. 28, 1918
Peter McInnis
Born Aug. 24, 1824
Died Nov. 25, 1911
Catherine A., daughter of Hector and Janett
McInnis
Born Mch, 1832
Died Mch 1894
Sarah A. McInnis
Born June 5, 1826
Died Feb. 20, 1895
Miles McInnis
Born in Richmond Co., N. C., 1796
Died July 16, 1876—Age 80 yrs.
Note: Came to Barbour Co., Ala., in 1822.
Frances Anna McGee, wife of Gadsden Hunt
1832-1918

W. Gadsden Hunt
1822-1904

Maude Hunt, wife of George W. Hunt died July 19, 1951—Age 80 yrs.

Note: She was daughter of Judge Pope Connelly of Louisville, Ala. and wife, Joanna Fluker of Shorterville, Henry Co., Ala.: granddaughter of Baldwin Madison Fluker and wife Harriet A. E. (Perryman) Fluker of Shorterville, Henry Co., Ala.: great granddaughter of Baldwin Fluker and wife Mary (Whitehead) Fluker of Washington Co., Ga. and of Matthew Perryman and wife Mary of Shorterville, Henry Co., Ala.

John McDonald

Born Nov. 9, 1823

Died Jan. 17, 1895

Wm. McCormick

Born in N. C., Sept. 8, 1817

Died in Louisville, Ala., Sept. 17, 1851

Note: He married Anne McKigney of Irish decent, he was born in Richmond Co., N. C., came to Barbour Co., Ala., in 1836, fought in Indian War in 1836. His father was John McCormick who came from Scotland and settled in North Carolina.

Mary M., wife of Paul McCall

Born Jan. 7, 1821

Died Jan. 5, 1855

Hart McCall

Born March 4, 1824

Died Sept. 21, 1897

Daniel Wm. McCall

Born March 6, 1819

Died May 2, 1856

Catherine, wife of Daniel Wm. McCall

Age 86 yrs.

Mrs. Christopher McRae DeBardeleben

Born March 27, 1833

Died Jan. 13, 1913

In Memory of Rev. Peter McNab

Who was born Oct. 23, 1811

Died Oct. 27, 1851

John McLean

Departed this life May 5, 1870—Age 75 yrs.

Mrs. Margaret McLean

Departed this life Feb. 5, 1864—Age 63 yrs.

D. W. McLean

Born April 13, 1826

Died May 7, 1898

Sidney, wife of D. W. McLean

Born July 14, 1840

Died July 8, 1902

Catherine McLean

Died Nov. 11, 1902—Age 70 yrs.

Isabella McNair

Born Oct. 21, 1841

Died Jan. 1, 1918

Julia Anne, dau. of Alexander and Jane McNair

Born May 15, 1845

Died July 9, 1921

Daniel L. McKinnon

Born Oct. 29, 1835

Died Aug. 18, 1904

Nancy L. McKinnon

Born Dec. 30, 1831

Died May 12, 1900

John McKinnon

Died Jan. 13, 1864—Age 25 yrs.

John McKinnon

Died Nov. 4, 1853—Age 65 yrs.

Isabella McKinnon

Born 1801

Died March 26, 1881

Barbara McKinnon

Died March 22, 1865

Age 82 yrs.

Neill McKinnon

Died Sept. 29, 1848

Age 42 yrs.

Catherine, wife of Neill McKinnon

Born in Richmond Co., N. C., Oct. 28, 1814

Died Sept. 11, 1897

Rev. Alexander McLennan

Died May 29, 1868

Age 71 yrs.

Mary Ann McLennan

Died 1867

Age 32 yrs.

Mrs. Anna McLennan

Died Aug. 10, 1886

Age 86 yrs.

Phillip McLennan

Born Dec. 22, 1868

Age 39 yrs.

Angus Currie

who was born in N. E. Scotland A.D. 1775

Died Aug. 24, 1840 in the 70th yr. of his age

Catherine Currie

Who was born in the South East of Scotland

A.D. 1775

Died Nov. 5, A.D. 1842 in the 67th yr. of her age

Daniel Currie

Born Nov. 5, 1796

Died Oct. 11, 1887

I. H. Chambers

Born April 1, 1812

Died Jan. 29, 1892

Malinda, wife of I. H. Chambers

Born Feb. 1, 1822

Died Sept. 24, 1894

James Capel

Born Jan. 25, 1800

Died Oct. 9, 1886

Fannie Capel

Born Feb. 18, 1839

Died Dec. 27, 1891

Mary, wife of James Capel

Born Jan. 22, 1815

Died Sept. 15, 1894

Francis Cardamon

Born Dec. 16, 1828

Died April 11, 1898

Catherine, wife of F. M. Cardamon

Born July 24, 1830

Died Oct. 4, 1886

Mary Ann Vining

Born Nov. 21, 1812

Died Oct. 25, 1880

James D. Rush

Born March 20, 1809

Died Oct. 22, 1858

Jannett, wife of J. D. Rush

Died Jan. 27, 1857—Age 46 yrs. 1 mo.

John R. Rush

Born Aug. 17, 1842

Died May 1863

A. S. Rush

Born Nov. 4, 1835

Died Oct. 31, 1918

Sarah Elizabeth Rush

Born Nov. 7, 1844
 Died Oct. 6, 1927
 Allen Wallace
 Born Oct. 31, 1818
 Died Nov. 11, 1900
 Norman Cameron
 Born in Inverness Scotland
 Died Jan. 24, 1864—Age 84 yrs.
 Nancy Cameron
 Who departed this life Sept. 24, 1843
 in the 49 yr. of her age
 William Bostwick
 Born July 22, 1829
 Died June 20, 1884
 Mary Elizabeth Clark
 Daughter of John and Harriet Thompson
 Born in Key West, Fla. Jan. 27, 1847
 Died in Ozark, Ala. Jan. 20, 1907
 Thomas Martin
 Died Sept. 26, 1893—age 74 yrs.
 Queen V., wife of James Martin
 Born July 10, 1868
 Died April 30, 1891
 Catherine Martin
 Born Oct. 15, 1839
 Died June 8, 1856
 Martin D. Martin
 Born July 30, 1809
 Died March 2nd, 1860
 Mrs. Margaret Martin, wife of M. D. Martin
 Born April 26, 1815
 Died Sept. 7, 1891
 Elizabeth Jones
 Born July 18, 1819
 Died Sept. 25, 1899
 Mathis Jones
 Born Sept. 22, 1825
 Died June 11, 1901
 Isabella, wife of Mathis Jones
 Born Oct. 20, 1829
 Died March 30, 1909
 Mattie M., daughter of John D. and Gussie Jones
 Born Sept. 27, 1886, died Nov. 12, 1886
 Thomas Whigham
 Born in Jefferson Co., Ga., Feb. 17, 1794
 Died Sept. 22, 1859
 Margaret Whigham
 Born in Jefferson Co., Ga., Jan. 24, 1799
 Died Aug. 22, 1857
 Age 58 yrs., 6 mo., 28 da.
 Amanda T. Ezelle
 Born April 22, 1826
 Died May 30, 1871
 Alexander Shipman
 Born Sept. 27, 1818
 Died July 23, 1867
 Mary M. wife of Alexander Shipman
 Born March 3, 1816
 Died Jan. 20, 1890
 James L. Shipman
 Born June 11, 1822
 Died Nov. 5, 1898
 John M. Westbrook
 Born Dec. 27, 1823
 Died Jan. 17, 1904
 Sarah Ann, wife of John M. Westbrook
 Born Jan. 4, 1829
 Died Dec. 25, 1916
 James Brock
 Born Oct. 19, 1822

Died May 16, 1886
 Martha J., wife of James Brock
 Born Aug. 11, 1830
 Died July 3, 1886
 Nancy, wife of J. M. Dixon
 Born Sept. 28, 1839
 Died April 24, 1901
 Nancy Capps
 Born July 10, 1830
 Died Jan. 4, 1900
 Mary Elizabeth Capps
 Born March 29, 1852
 Died Aug. 10, 1924
 Joseph Anderson
 Born Nov. 10, 1825
 Died May 12, 1880
 Margaret, wife of Joseph Anderson
 Born Sept. 16, 1821
 Died Jan. 4, 1881
 Sarah P., wife of James Baxter
 Born in Williams District, S. C., Jan. 8, 1796
 Died May 6, 1876
 J. S. Baxter
 Born May 19, 1823
 Died May 12, 1892
 Margaret C., wife of J. G. Baxter
 Born April 13, 1833
 Died May 7, 1900
 Sarah Baxter
 Born in Richmond Co., N. C., 6th Feb., 1816
 Died 16th April, 1856
 Thomas F. Baxter
 Born June 16, 1827
 Died Feb. 26, 1908
 Mary A. Baxter, wife of Thomas F. Baxter
 Born June 6, 1828
 Died Feb. 11, 1900
 Dan Baxter
 Ala. Pvt., 162 Depot Brig.
 Jan. 13, 1923
 Daniel P. Baxter
 Born Jan. 6, 1853
 Died Aug. 9, 1933
 Margaret Isabella, wife of D. P. Baxter
 Born Dec. 26, 1857
 Died June 1, 1922
 Infant of A. M. and M. M. Redding
 Nov. 1871
 Oscar B., son of A. M. and M. M. Redding
 Born Dec. 25, 1867
 Died June 9, 1872
 Salthiel Bradley
 Born Feb. 20, 1833
 Died July 15, 1903
 Mary E., wife of Salthiel Bradley
 Born Aug. 7, 1835
 Died April 6, 1912
 Our Father
 William Ethridge
 Died Jan. 23, 1876—Age 50 yrs.
 Robert Campbell
 Born Aug. 2, 1823
 Died Jan. 6, 1917
 Anna, wife of Robert Campbell
 Born June 10, 1820
 Died March 5, 1885
 Note: She was Miss Anna King before marriage.
 Daniel W. McLean
 Born March 6, 1876
 Died Dec. 28, 1921

Note: Married Hester M. Avant, Oct. 28, 1917, Eclectic, Ala.

Dannie Rosalind McLean

Born Jan. 19, 1919

Died

Note: This list does not include all the tombs in Pea River Presbyterian Church Cemetery. There are the graves on the South side of the Church and the ones with earliest dates.

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY

Many years ago there was a building here, used as a Primitive Baptist Church and for a school. This Cemetery is on an abandoned road. It is within Barbour County, near the Henry County and Barbour County line.

William Wood

Born 1799

Died June 9, 1875—age 75 yrs.

McKinney Wood

Born Jan. 17, 1811

Died Aug. 12, 1884

Frances E., wife of M. K. Woods

Born Dec. 28, 1820

Died Jan. 25, 1905

George M., son of M. K. and F. E. Wood

Born Sept. 13, 1847

Died April 16, 1864

A. Helen, daughter of M. K. and F. E. Wood

Born Feb. 15, 1846

Died Feb. 10, 1881

James Carlton Wood

Born Dec. 25, 1845

Died March 24, 1923

A Confederate Soldier

George L. Woods, son of J. C. and M. J. Wood

Born Feb. 1, 1876

Died July 17, 1884

Minerva Ennis Wood

Born Sept. 11, 1848

Died July 9, 1905

Rev. J. Tyler

Born Nov. 18, 1818

Died Oct. 28, 1880

Pauline Tyler Reed

1856-1886

Robin R. Mathison

Born July 13, 1902

Died Oct. 11, 1906

George Landrum

Born 1787

Died Jan. 17, 1885—age 98 yrs.

Hannah Ray

Born Jan. 1, 1814

Died Oct. 12, 1901

Note: She was Hannah Benson.

Manning Ray

Born Sept. 10, 1810

Died Oct. 3, 1880

Amanda M., wife of Benjamin Manly

Born March 27, 1824

Died March 4, 1886

Jennie A., wife of T. D. Richards

Born Nov. 16, 1847

Died Oct. 17, 1890

Addie E., daughter of T. D. and J. A. Richards

Born March 12, 1877

Died June 16, 1890

Henry Champion

Born in South Carolina November 28, 1794

Died March 23, 1873

Mahala Champion, wife of Henry Champion

Born in South Carolina October 20, 1795

Died Jan. 3, 1873

Graves of two infants of J. D. and E. A. Richards

(no dates)

Rebecca Walden

Born Aug. (tombs broken) 1818

Died Sept. 26, 1884

Albert Walden

Born Sept. 6, 1816

Died March 6, 1886

Note: Son of Samuel Walden of Barbour Co., Alabama.

Note: A native stone enclosure—grave of Henry

Kay Scott, who was born in North Carolina,

came to Alabama in 1830, died about 1880.

Celia (Carter) Scott is buried by him, his son,

John and his wife.

Lena Ewell, daughter of John G. and C. V.

Searcy

Born Sept. 19, 1892

Died July 9, 1898

John G. Searcy

Born April 17, 1834

Died Oct. 16, 1908

Catherine, wife of John G. Searcy

Born April 6, 1838

Died March 22, 1914

HARDY CEMETERY

In North Houston Co., Ala., near Henry Co. and Houston Co. line. Named for Hardy Family whose descendants live near.

Jane E. Arrington

Born May 28, 1826

Died Dec. 27, 1899

R. I. Hardy

Born Jan. 7, 1817

Died Oct. 3, 1891

Phoebe A., wife of R. I. Hardy

Born Oct. 10, 1822

Died Oct. 1, 1898

In Memory of Rhody Hardy

Born Feb. 2, 1794

Died Aug. 11, 1875

In Memory of Sarah Hammock

Born Dec. 20, 1799

Died Aug. 29, 1874

Margaret Ann Hammock

Born May 23, 1828

Died Nov. 1, 1890

In Memory of John Hardy

Born July 10, 1780

Died Feb. 8, 1857

In Memory of James D. Hardy

Born March 22, 1845

Died July 21, 1864

Sarah Phillips

Born 1826

Died Feb. 26, 1881—age 55 yrs.

W. L. Phillips

Born Feb. 19, 1860

Died Aug. 7, 1888

Hiram Robinson

Born Jan. 17, 1850

Died Feb. 24, 1887

Aidah A., dau. of D. E. & M. E. Paul

Born Jan. 28, 1878

Died Oct. 24, 1886

**The Ancestry of Frederick Peterson
of Sussex County, New Jersey,
and Franklin County, Ohio**

**By Helen Swisher (Mrs. Samuel L.) Fuller,
1257 W. Second Ave., Columbus 12, Ohio**

*Past Registrar, Ann Simpson Davis Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution*

Frederick Peterson with his grown family, his daughters and sons-in-law, John Swisher, and Philip Swisher; John Winterstein, with their families migrated from Sussex County, New Jersey, and settled in Madison Township, Franklin County, Ohio, in 1807. Frederick Peterson had married Ellenor P. Lore in Cumberland County, New Jersey, Nov. 3, 1775. (Ref. New Jersey Archives) His older children had married in Sussex County, New Jersey, his younger children were reared and married in Ohio. Although Frederick Peterson is of an age to have served in the American Revolution, no record of military service has been found thus far in New Jersey. His descendants, from Mary, his daughter who married John Swisher, Mahala who married Philip Swisher, are eligible for the Daughters of the American Revolution, through the services of Captain Abraham Swisher, whose military service is recorded in Stryker's Official Roster of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, page 413.

Frederick Peterson's ancestry may be traced through abstract of wills in the New Jersey Calendar of Wills, to one Lucas Peterson (Peeterson) (Peetters) "planter" who died in 1687. Four generations had preceded Frederick Peterson in New Jersey.

I. *Lucas Peterson*, New Jersey Calendar of Wills, 1630-1730, page 358. Lucas Peterson (Peeters) (Peeterson), planter, died Salem Tenth, New Jersey, will proven June 20, 1687. Children: Peeter (named executor), Lucas, Haunce, *Gabrill*, Christian, Elizabeth, Margaret LaCroy, wife of John LaCroy. Witnesses: Ard Johnson, John LaCroy, William Shute.

II. *Gabriel Peterson*, husbandman, fourth child of Lucas Peterson, New Jersey Calendar of Wills, 1630-1730, page 360. Died at Piles Grove, Salem County, New Jersey, will proven, Feb. 5, 1728-9. Wife Cristena, children: Lucas, Hans, Margt, Mary, Peter, Lorence, Anna, Abraham, Jonas, Cristena. Executors: wife, son Lucas, and Garrett Vanneman. Personal estate 224 pounds, 9 shillings, 4 pence, included some Swedish books.

III. *Peter Peterson, Sr.*, of Morris River, Salem Co., New Jersey, yeoman. Son of Gabriel Peterson and Christena, his wife. New Jersey Calendar of Wills, 1730-1750. Will proven October 18, 1735. Wife, Ann. Children: Peter Peterson, Jr., Henry, Aaron, Gabriel, John, Mathias, Modlena, (eldest daughter), Rebecca Scull, Christian Elener, Susannah Steelman, daughter of John Steelman also mentioned. Will provides deed for Andrew Erickson. Witnesses: Henry Hickin, Charles Belitha, Moses Poolson, Executors: Gabriel and Mathias Peterson.

IV. *Aaron Peterson of Maurice River* (Morris River). New Jersey Calendar of Wills, 1751-1760. Will, Liber 9, p. 334. Will dated July 14, 1759, Will proven, August 25, 1759. Wife: Christianna,

daughter of Peter Moslander. Children: Aaron, Frederick, William, Permealy (Pamela?), Legacies to Abraham and Isaac sons of Hance Peterson of Carlina (Carolina?) deceased. Witnesses: Joseph Savage, Margaret Erickson, (Erexson) Ealse Shaw.

Franklin County, Ohio court records take up the story of the migration of the Petersons from New Jersey to Ohio.

Abstract of Will of Frederick Peterson, (Vol. A. Page 139) formerly of Cumberland County, New Jersey. (Note the Swishers who married into the Peterson family were from Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey). Will signed Dec. 12, 1823, witnessed by Billingslea Bull, John Henry. Proven April 17, 1824. Mentions: Wife, Eleanor Peterson, sons Frederick and Aaron Peterson; daughters Pamela, Mary (wife of John Swisher), Mahala (wife of Philip Swisher), Rhoda, Eleanor, and Lydia. Executors: sons, Frederick and Aaron Peterson.

Record of Settlement of Estate of Frederick Peterson (record no. 0480).

April 17, 1824 Billingslea Bull and Joseph Wright securities for Frederick Peterson, Jr. who was appointed executor.

June 24, 1825, John Swisher was appointed administrator, after the death of the executor, with William Godman and Jacob Gander as securities.

John Winterstein who accompanied Fredrick Peterson to Ohio and had married Abigail Swisher in New Jersey, mentions wife, daughter, Sarah Ann Kile, in his will, (Book C page 147). Executors: wife and Thomas Patterson; witnesses John Swisher and William D. Needles. Will dated Dec. 12, 1825, proven March 15, 1850.

Will of Nicholas Tussing, Madison Twp dated July 16, 1849 Proven Dec. 4, 1850. Wife, Margaret, sons John, JJ, George N., daughter Christena Harris, son Adam (a minor). Executors, W. W. Kile, and Frederick Swisher (son of John Swisher and Mary Peterson Swisher).

Nicholas Foss, John deceased. Guardianship of his children, (Settlement of Estates record 038). Children, Nicholas, Margaret and Polly Foss, infants of John Foss, deceased. Oct. 11, 1809. Guardians, Jacob Delong, John F. Craun, Fredrick Peterson.

Estate of John Wright. (0152). Sales to Philemon Needles, John Chaney, Nicholas Winterstein, Philip Swisher, and others. October 9, 1815.

MARRIAGE RECORDS

Sussex County, New Jersey

From marriage records on file, court house. Salem, New Jersey.

Mary Peterson m. John Swisher, Sept. 12, 1802. Mahala Peterson m. Philip Swisher, Nov. 27, 1803. Abraham Swisher, Jr. m. Margaret Snyder, Feb. 5, 1805.

Abigail Swisher m. John Winterstein 1805.

Franklin County, Ohio

Peterson, Lidia, m. Samuel Codner, 3-7-1823. Richard Courtright, JP.

Peterson, Rhoda, m. Richard Stevenson, June 23, 1807, by Massey Clymer, JP.

Frederick Peterson gives consent. Witnesses: Philip Swisher, John Swisher, William Peterson.

The Ohio State Journal reported "married Miss Lidia Peterson and Samuel Codner in Madison Township, Feb. 7, 1823" The March date of the court record may be the date the return was made by the justice of the peace to the court.

Graves of the Pioneer Settlers in Ohio from New Jersey have been located as follows:

John and Mary (Peterson) Swisher, Hendren Grave Yard, Madison Twp, Franklin County, Ohio. Abraham and Margaret (Snyder) Swisher, Truro Cemetery, Truro Twp. Franklin County, Ohio. Mahala (Peterson) Swisher, wife of Philip Swisher, Harrison Twp Cemetery, Pickaway, Co., Ohio.

Swishers who married Petersons

Abraham, John, Philip, and Abigail Swisher were children of Captain Abraham Swisher, who served in the 8th Co. First Regiment, Militia, Sussex Co., N. J., during the Revolutionary War. He and Hannah Christine his wife sold land they owned in Knowlton Twp Sussex Co., New Jersey, in 1811, came to Ohio and purchased land in Hamilton Twp. Pickaway County, Ohio (this county adjoins Franklin county). References: Stryker, Official Roster of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, 1872, page 413.

Williams Brothers History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio, 1880, page 442, records that "Frederick Peterson came to Madison Twp in 1807 from Sussex Co., N. J., and located a mile and a half north east of Groveport, Madison Twp." (Franklin County).

Frederick Peterson's will names sons Fredrick, Jr. and Aaron as executors. It is presumed that Aaron was deceased or had left the community between the time of the writing of Fredrick Peterson's will, Dec. 12, 1823, and the proving of the will, April 17, 1824, as Fredrick Peterson, Jr. only is named as executor. Less than a year later, Fredrick Jr. had died, and on June 24, 1825, John Swisher, husband of Fredrick's daughter Mary was appointed administrator. There are no descendants of Fredrick Peterson, by name of Peterson known to be living in Franklin County, Ohio today. There are however numerous descendants of his daughters, Mary Peterson Swisher, Rhoda Peterson Stevenson, Lydia Peterson Codner. Mahala Peterson Swisher is buried in Harrison Twp Cemetery, Pickaway County, Ohio. The farm owned by Philip and Mahala Swisher in Pickaway County, Ohio was sold in 1856. Their descendants are presumed to "have gone west" to Illinois, Missouri, or Iowa. Correspondence with descendants of Philip and Mahala Swisher is desired.

♦ ♦ ♦

Queries

MackGehee - Butler - Lipscomb - Dickson (Dickinson)—Thomas MackGehee resided in St. John Parish, King William Co., Va. His Will date, July 27, 1724. Prob., July 27, 1727. His Ch.

were 5 sons and 4 daus. His daus. were as ff: Ann MackGehee, m. William Butler; Diannah MackGehee, m. John Lipscomb; Mary MackGehee, m. William Dickson (or Dickinson); Sarah MackGehee, m. Thomas Lipscomb. Want dates of Marriage.

Will be so glad to hear from and receive Lines of Lineage from descendants of these daus, or from any one, who wishes to help me with my manuscript.—Mrs. Etta Stephens Stokes, Box 144, Hartman, Ark.

Carmichael—Want name and data of first wife of Calvin Carmichael. Their ch. were Mary, Adeline Loomis, m. Read, George S. Calvin was b. 1796, d. July 16, 1849, in Westchester Co., N. Y. Dau. Adeline was b. May 12, 1825, at Schawangunk Mt. near Bloomingburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y. After d. of first wife Calvin m. Nancy Ellicotte May 8, 1830, at Lumberville, Buck Co., Pa. They settled in Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., where they raised a large family. One dau. Lorena, was a member of U. S. Daughters of War of 1812 which she joined on Dec. 17, 1928, at Los Angeles, Cal. (#9396). Will be grateful for above inf.—Mrs. Arthur C. Lochmann, 5438 Ferdinand St., Chicago 44, Ill.

Vertrees-Prewitt-Lane—Want complete date of d. of Isaac Vertrees, who d. Wayne Co., Ill., 1875-77, and is buried Bestow Cemetery. No marker. Isaac Vertrees b. 10/25, 1802, Ky. Want complete dates of b. and d. of his wife, America (Meekly) Lane Vertrees, b. 1809 Ky., and d. Wayne Co., Ill. 1875-77 and is buried Bestow Cemetery. No marker. Isaac Vertrees m. Meeky Lane, dau. of William Lane and Anne Prewitt, Meade Co., Ky., 7/17, 1825. Isaac and Meeky (Lane) Vertrees were par. of Dr. Samuel W. Vertrees of Fairfield, Ill., Julia (Vertrees) Bestow, wife of Frederick Bestow of Jeffersonville, Ill., Dr. John Vertrees of Cowling, Ill. and other ch. who remained in Ky.

Want complete dates and places of b. and d. of Anne Prewitt (dau. of James Prewitt and Elizabeth Street) who m. Shelby Co., Ky., 4/15, 1801, William Lane (son of Lambert Lane and Nancy Anderson). William and Anne (Prewitt) Lane were par. of 1. Burton Lane, b. 1802, m. 10/24, 1824, Meade Co., Ky., Tabitha K. Davis; 2. America (Meeky) Lane, b. 1809, m. 7/17, 1825, Meade Co., Ky., Isaac Vertrees; 3. Charlotte Lane, b. 1813, m. 10/2, 1830, Meade Co., Ky., Thomas Burch; 4. Eliza Lane, m. 6/2, 1831, Meade Co., Ky., James Howard; 5. Harriet Lane, b. 1818, m. Benjamin Gilmore; 6. Nancy Lane, b. 1821, m. 7/4, 1843, Hardin Co., Ky., Evan Pusey. Would like data on above-named persons and their desc.—Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, "Green Haven," R.R. 2, Derby, Kan.

Byrd - Winn - Bedford - Fletcher - Looney—Want anc. of Ann Byrd, of Va., who m. Minor Winn (the first). They lived at Eden Plantation in Va. Minor Winn was son of Capt. John Winn (Wynn), of Hanover Co., Va.

Want anc. of Matilda Bedford, who m. Minor Winn, youngest son of Col. William Winn and his wife, Rosamond Hampton, of Winnsboro, S. C. On May 10, 1810, they were in Bedford Co., Tenn., where a son, James Minor Winn, was b. on that date.

Also want par. of Drewry Fletcher, Rev. soldier

at the Hill Hills of Santee, S. C.; and the par. of Sophia Amand Looney, who m. Larkin D. Winn, 1843, in Maury Co., Tenn. Later went to Mo.—Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro St., Norman, Okla.

Coddington—James Coddington, New York City, m. Irish girl named Hanley, N. Y. City. Would like inf. on above and on Coddington fam.—Mrs. Austin V. Myers, 515 W. 35th St., Wilmington 2, Del.

Waterman-Cory-Angel-Mathewson-Mitchell-Tinkam—Inf. wanted on Thomas Waterman, Rev. sol. from Johnson, R. I., or Providence, R. I., who m. Philib La Croix of France. Had six daus.: Nancy, m. poet Thomas Angel; Martha Dyer, m. Ebenezer Cory, 1794; Phebe, m. Joab Mathewson, 1794; Philib, m. Thomas Mitchell; Betsy, m. Mr. Peck; Eunice, m. Philip Tinkam. The only son, Thomas, was killed in Rev. with father.—Mrs. E. A. Snyder, 1008 S. 13th, East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wideman-Lee—Who were par. of Lucy Ann Wideman, wife of William O. Lee. She was from S. C. Her father or gr.father was b. on their voyage over from Germany. Her father's people were German. When did she and Lee marry? Where? Will be glad to exc. data.—Mrs. Pierce T. Lee, 300 Church St., La Grange, Ga.

McClellan-Scarce-Sively-Erb—Would like genealogy of Gen. George Brinton McClellan. Did he have Rev. anc.? Are the fol. of the McClellan line—John Russell McClellan b. Dec. 18, 1820 or '29, (where?) d. Aug. 11, 1897, Montague, Calif.? He m. Susan Frances Scarce, who was b. (where?) Nov. 13, 1833, and d. May 15, 1922, at Montague, Calif. (Siskiyou Co.) Their son, Albert Henry McClellan, b. at Fulton, Ky, Oct. 14, 1856, d. at Montague, Calif., April 3, 1935. He m. Elizabeth Rush Sively Erb, b. Ashland, Ore. and d. Montague, Calif., Dec., 1951. They had two ch., Flavel and Lotus. They came from Ky. and it is thought they descend from Gen. George McClellan of the Civil War. They wish to become D. A. R., if they can trace out a line. Did they originally settle in Conn. or Penn.? Any help will be app. Where was Susan Scarce b.?—Mrs. L. L. Lichens, 515 N. Main St., Yreka, Calif.

Littleton—In the March, 1949, D. A. R. Magazine, page 243, this appears: "Isbell, Littleton. Militia (Benjamin Copeland, s.21122) Applicant served from Cheraw District in 1780 under Capt. Littleton Isbell." Since I have always heard the above-named man was an anc., I am anxious to have more data, as I have a complete line back to Isabella Isbell (b. about 1795). She m. Samuel Duke in S. C. in 1815. Could this be father and son? and where can I get the information?—Mrs. Ernest Grubb, Centerville, Md.

Steele—Want par., bros., sisters, wife of Peter Steele, b. in New Buffalo, Perry Co., Pa., located in Northumberland, then in Hanover, both in Pa.; d. 1823 in Hanover. Rev. War sol., Cumberland Co., Pa. Ch.: David, Joseph, Peter, Jacob, John, Andrew, Hannah, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth.—Minnie A. Shawkey, 22 Jackson Ave., Warren, Pa.

Clark-Boden—From the Wentworth Gen. Vol. 11, P. 411, by John Wentworth, Julia Clark b. 6-8-1840, dau. of Abigail Wentworth, (P 410) and Ebenezer Clark whose lineage is not given.

Would somebody be kind enough to supply correct lines here? He d. in Bradford, Maine, where they lived and brought up a large fam., having moved from Augusta, Me. soon after his m. in Rome, Me., after his folks moved there from Lebanon, Me., where he claimed to have been b. August 13, 1810, son of ——— and ——— Clark? I would like to trace this back to the first Clark in this line, who came to New England, to complete a book.

From the Boden or Bowden or Borden or Beau-doin History (the spelling varies) which briefly traces the travels of French Huguenots from New Rochelle, France, to various places in Great Britain to the Channel Islands (Isle of Jersey) where various families sailed to Salem, Mass. and founded a colony and to nearby Marblehead sailing to various ports of call, is a family (*parentage wanted*) who went to Scarboro, Maine, and to the Penobscot River bay to Prospect, Me., where Elder John Boden, b. Salem, Mass., 6-23-1784, and his wife, nee Elizabeth Brown, b. in Salem, Mass., 6-10-1773, had their family and d. in Charleston, Me., he aged 73 and she aged 87 as a widow in her daughter's home. Has some interested person the anc. of this family? This family claimed to be friends of the LaFayettes of France. As there are many John and Elizabeth Bodens of Salem, one must be sure to check dates and places to answer correctly.

Although I have read both the History of Exeter, N. H., and Salisbury, Mass., *looking for* the birth and parentage of Judith Wadleigh, it did not seem to be listed as supposed to be, and I am hoping that I may corr. with somebody who has it? The Kensington, N. H., rec. give her m. (to a Palmer) date Dec. 22, 1756, and that she was aged 86 Sept. 12, 1812. This anc. is for supplementary part of a book, as some were in the Rev. that belonged to this family.—Mrs. Ruth P. Harbiline, 145 Main St., Pittsfield, Maine.

Foster-Adams—Want par. of Joshua Foster, b. Dec. 1, 1793, who m. Susannah Adams, dau. of Philip, in Prince Edward Co., Va., Feb. 16, 1819. Can anyone furnish proof of Joshua's and Susannah's par. and data conc. them? Joshua Foster went to Henderson Co., Tenn., by 1830. How was he related to the Rev. Soldier, John Foster, who also settled there about that time, who came from Prince Edward and Charlotte Co., Va.?—Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Rt. 2, Stillwater, Okla.

Day-Taylor—Ann Day, b. Mar. 18, 1753 in Va., m. Capt. Edmund Taylor of Hanover Co., Va., May 16, 1771. Inf. des. of her place of b. and anc. Anc. also des. of Sarah A. Robertson, who m. Nov. 30, 1837, in Culpeper Co., Va., Edmund Lewis Taylor, grandson of the above Edmund. Their son, Edward Robertson Taylor, b. 1839, m. (when?) Mary Frances Jefferies, b. June 1, 1842, Brownsville, Tenn. Her par. and anc. des.—Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson, 525 W. 238th St., New York 63, N. Y.

Vance—Wanted: Inf. about Margaret Vance, b. Feb. 16, 1782, m. Isaac Leffler of Wheeling, Va., Mar. 26, 1801. Had sisters Mary, Ruth, and Ann, and brothers Robert and Arthur. She d. in Corydon, Ind., July 13, 1839.—Josephine F. Leffler, 807 North El Dorado St., Stockton, Calif.

Reed-Wilson—John Reed b. about 1750, d. Clark Co., Ky., 1819. Moved from Rowan Co., N. C., to Ky. in 1784. M. Elizabeth Wilson, dau.

of James and Esther Wilson, Rowan Co., N. C. Ch.: James, Geo. Washington, Sarah m. Eaton, Elizabeth m. Duncan, Margaret m. Courtney, Mary m. Tucker. Another dau. of James and Esther Wilson m. David Hampton, and they together with Esther (widow 1784) went to Ky. with John Reed. Who were John Reed's father and mother? Would like further inf. about James and Esther Wilson.—Mrs. O. E. Reed, 4927 30th Place, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Bridgham—Any inf. wanted reg. anc. of Jonathan Bridgham (1777-1869) of Dorchester, Mass. Resided at the "Old Bridgham House" until it was torn down about 1865. M. 1802 Susanna (1784-1861), dau. of Moses & Prudence (Tilston) Blackman. Chil: 1—Charles (1802-1875), m. 1827 Abigail Blackman. 2—George (1808-1874), m. Mehitabel Howe. 3—Susan Eliz. (1821-1892), m. 1847 Edward McKechnie. The mother of Jonathan Bridgham above was Jerusha (1756-1842), dau. of Jacob and Elizabeth (Ward) Bird of Dorchester. His father was of the same name and by tradition a sol. or off. of the Rev. Was he the Jonathan Bridgham listed in "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Rev." as from Bridgewater, Mass., Sgt. and Sgt. Major and "reported died July 29, 1780" probably less than 30 yrs. of age? Want inf. of the family of Dr. Joseph Bridgham (1701-1759) of Boston, rem. to Plympton, Mass., 1737, Harvard grad. 1719; m. 1722 Abigail, b. 1703, dau. of Simon and Elizabeth (Alden) Walley Willard, the latter a descendant of John Alden. Among chil. were 1723—Joseph, 1729—John m. 1754 Joanna Coomer and rem. to Minot, Maine.—R. G. Smith, 2904 13th St. South, Arlington, Va.

Stump—Adam Stump, b. 1759; d. 1835; buried York Twp. York Co. Pa. Who was his father? Was he a native of York Co.?—Mrs. C. C. Waltenbaugh, 1249 Eleventh St., N. W., Canton 3, Ohio.

Rutherford-Carter—Wish anc. of John Rutherford, b. about 1796 (where?) in Tenn. D. 1821, buried Winchester, Va. m. Mary Susan "Polly" Carter, dau. of John Carter and Elizabeth Wilson Carter, in Jan., 1818, Winchester, Va., by Rev. William Hill, Presbyterian Min. John Rutherford came to Frederick Co., Va. from Tenn. to

Va. in 1817 and settled near Winchester, Va. Migrated as a teamster, and later in business as a Miller with his brothers-in-law Joseph W. Carter and William Carter, who owned the mill on the Opequon, and now known as Woods Mill—Berryville Turnpike. 1821 John Rutherford kept a Tavern at Spouts Spring east of Winchester, d. 1821. Issue: James William b. 1818; John Henry b. 1821. James W. Rutherford m. Susan Pittman, niece of Susan Pittman, who m. John Carter. John H. Rutherford m. Camilla C. Baker, dau. of William A. Baker and Elizabeth Foster. John H. Rutherford was only four months old when his father d. Corr. invited.—Florence A. Rutherford, 332 S. Manhattan Place, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

Black-McGee—I find in D. A. R. Magazine, Vol. 48, P. 122, that Rebecca McGee m. Samuel Black, son of John and Isabel (?) Black of Augusta Co., Va. In another volume (but have lost the ref.) I found the statement that the Samuel Black who m. Miss McGee was son (or father) of Moses Black. The first ref. stated also that a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Black, Nancy, m. about 1782 Edward Smith. My gr. father was Moses Black and the fact that he named a dau. Mary McGee makes me feel that the above might be his forebears. Moses named a second dau. Nancy. Other ch. were John, Allen P., Rachel L., and Mahala, all b. bet. 1802 and 1810 in Greenup County, Ky.

From clippings from old Boston Transcripts, I have found ref. to a Moses Black of Sedgwick, Maine, and also to Moses Black of Drumore Twp. Lancaster Co., Pa. A Moses Black, probably this latter, a minor son of Moses—late of Donegal, Kingdom of Ireland—and nephew of Samuel Black, late of Boston, went into court and chose his bro., Andrew Black, as his guardian, at Newport, Lancaster Co. Pa., May 20, 1751. The Irish family of this deceased Moses consisted of bros. Aaron, Alexander, John, and Samuel; sisters Elizabeth Fullerton and Margaret Auston; and half-bros. James and Robert. I wonder if this John might be the one who m. Isabel (?) and had a son Samuel who m. Miss McGee, and had my Moses. Any sugg. would be much app.—Miss Elizabeth C. Cass, R. R. No. 1, Ohio, Ill.

Daughters of God

(Continued from page 1290)

insults of the community; submission to God's will; no fear of the impending event; visits and stays with Elizabeth; enrolled in Bethlehem; the greatest event in the world; wife of the carpenter and known by all the community; found by shepherds; visited by the Magi; confounded in her own heart and mind; perplexed by Simeon's prophecy; losing and finding and losing her boy; a wedding celebration; remonstrated by her Son; committed to the trust of John, the Beloved; a worshipper after the Ascension.

This is all that is known of them—Eliza-

beth and Mary. These are the two Daughters of God; but so are you Daughters of God, in mind, in passion, in spirit, in purpose, in retrospect; along with your host of antecedents in a revolution prompted by the concept of the basic freedom—that of Worship, projected by the persuasion that it must remain, propelled by the Spirit of God in womanhood that her noblest efforts, contained in One, may yet give fruit of His harvest.

Daughters of the American Revolution, aye; but more—Daughters of God, who now with perspective and not in retrospect, lift high your hearts as your greatest treasure to Him who, not as a Babe, but as your God, calls you Daughters.

MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING

October 16, 1952

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, October 16, 1952.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, offered prayer for divine guidance.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was recited in unison.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trehwella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Kuhner, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Repass, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Odom, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Groves, and Mrs. Fallow. *State Regents:* Mrs. Luttrell, Mrs. Knorr, Mrs. Braerton, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Miller, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Curtiss, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Owings, Mrs. von der Heiden, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Stirrat, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Lein, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Southgate, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Hale, and Mrs. Rowe. *State Vice Regents:* Miss Parsons and Mrs. McClaugherly.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, took the Chair, and the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, read her report.

Report of President General

It was inspiring to me to welcome so many of our officers, chairmen and members at the Continental Congress, as well as to hear the reports which were outstanding in accomplishment.

Foremost in our minds is the Building Completion Fund, which balance as of this date stands at \$182,000.00. Your cooperation is magnificent and is making D. A. R. history, as well as history for our country, for in the possession of our buildings, free of debt, we proclaim our faith in Americanism.

By this date, you have received data from the Chairman of the Valley Forge Committee, and at this time the Memorial Bell Tower structure is well on its way toward completion. The National Chairman, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, will give you facts concerning the progress of the work on the tower. We shall look forward toward the dedication, which we hope will take place in April.

It is our earnest desire that chapters make a very special effort during these coming months on these two major projects, so that by the Continental Congress our National Society may once again be free of debt.

One of my first engagements after the adjournment of the Continental Congress was to attend the Dinner Dance of the C. A. R. Society, in Washington, on the evening of April 19th. Please encourage the C. A. R. activities in your State, for this is worthwhile.

Our Society was honored by the presentation of "An Illumination of the Declaration of Independence of the United States," three by four feet, suitably framed, work of the late famous artist Arthur Szyk, through the courtesy of his widow, Mrs. Julia Szyk, and son, Mr. George Szyk. I was privileged to accept this very beautiful work which now hangs in the entrance hall of the Administration Building. Because of the Society's patriotic scope of work, this gift was given. (The July 1952 issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE gives details.)

On April 29th, I attended the Women's Luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce in Washington, which luncheon is always interesting in view of the national speakers presented.

On May 14th I was the luncheon guest of the Potomac Chapter of the District of Columbia at the Columbia Country Club in Maryland, Mrs. W. N. Elam, Regent.

On May 15th I was the guest of Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the Federation's Headquarters, for a reception honoring Mrs. Leopold Figl, wife of the Federal Chancellor of Austria.

On the afternoon of May 16th, I was among the guests invited by Mrs. Truman for an "At Home" at the White House.

May 17th was spent in Philadelphia as the guest of the Junior Membership Committee, Miss Elise de la Cova, State Chairman, and her committee members as hostesses. This was a day long to be remembered, for it was an inspiration to witness the enthusiasm of the Junior members in the operation of the large benefit card party which they gave, the proceeds to be used for repairs to the Log Library at Kate Duncan Smith School. The Juniors gave a dinner in my honor at the Union League Club, where I spoke. Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Kenneth Troy Trehwella, Registrar General, were also present, as well as Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

May 18th (Sunday) was spent with Mrs. Isaac H. Shelly of Norristown, Pa., with whom I went to Valley Forge to see the progress of the Memorial Bell Tower.

Returning to Philadelphia on the 19th, I was one of three speakers at the Annual National Defense Meeting sponsored by the Women's National Defense Committee of Philadelphia, at which meeting there were 62 participating organizations. The meeting was held at the Union League Club and was preceded by a small dinner.

On May 21st, in Washington, I testified before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee in behalf of Senate Joint Resolution 130, which resolution, known as the Bricker Amendment, deals with treaties, in which testimony I quoted two resolutions passed at the 61st Continental Congress, one urging the adoption of S. J. R. 130, and the other, opposing World Government. The complete text of this testimony will be found in the August D. A. R. MAGAZINE, page 885.

On May 27th I attended the afternoon meeting of Our Flag Chapter of the District of Columbia, with Mrs. Charles P. Keyser, Regent.

The week-end of May 31st was spent journeying to Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn., to accept an invitation from that University to receive the honorary degree, Doctor of Humanities. Mr. and Mrs. Will Ed Gupton and Miss Amelia Clark, Dean of Women at Lincoln Memorial University, met my plane in Knoxville, Miss Clark driving me to the University. On June 1st, following the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday morning, Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, President of the University, conferred on me the honorary degree, Doctor of Humanities. Mrs. Thomas Brandon, State Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, Honorary State Regent of Tennessee, and her husband were present for the program. Members from George Gibson, Lovelady and Kentucky Path Chapters were also in attendance. Following luncheon, I returned to Knoxville with the Guptons. That evening, Mrs. Gupton and I were honor guests at a dinner at the City Club. Mrs. Charles A. Browning, District Director, planned the dinner in less than 24 hours and even though it was a holiday week-end, there were 48 Knoxville members in attendance.

On the morning of June 2nd, I flew from Knoxville to the airport at Springfield, Massachusetts, to keep an engagement with the American International College to receive the honorary degree, Doctor of Humane Letters. Mr. and Mrs. Russell William Magna met my plane. Arriving at the hotel, I found Mrs. Kenneth Troy Trehwella, Registrar General, and Miss Emeline A. Street, past Curator General. Dr. and Mrs. Spencer Miller, Jr., President of American International College, entertained with a small dinner at the Colony Club. The commencement exercises were held that evening in the Municipal Auditorium, during which Dr. Miller conferred on me the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Among the D. A. R. members present were Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, Mrs. Trehwella, Miss Street, Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent, and Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Vice Regent of Massachusetts, and a number of others. Later a small reception was held at the home of Mrs. S. Fenelon Young.

On the evening of June 4th, I was the guest of the Chapter Regents Club of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, President, and on Saturday, June 7th, attended the Spring

Luncheon of the D. C. State Officers Club, Mrs. W. E. Richardson, President.

The Special Meeting of the Board was held on June 10th, with the Executive Committee meeting that same day.

I was guest of the Past Regents Club of Montgomery County, Md., on June 13th, at the Columbia Country Club, in Chevy Chase, at a Flag Day luncheon, Mrs. Alexander M. Ashton, President. Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Vice President General, was also present.

On the evening of June 13th, I attended a dinner given for Miss Fay Sullivan, Chief Clerk in the Registrar General's office, who was celebrating her 45th anniversary of continuous service with the National Society.

The National Society's awards of \$100 Savings Bond, or equivalent, to honor students in U. S. Service Academies were made by various representatives, i.e., Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General, presented our award to the winner at the U. S. Military Academy on June 1st; Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, First Vice President General, presented the award to the winner at the U. S. Naval Academy on June 4th; Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehwella, Registrar General, made the presentation at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy on June 6th; and Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent of New York, presented the award at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.

On the evening of June 16th, I attended a meeting of the Program Committee of the District of Columbia, Mrs. William M. Carrigan, State Chairman, and received from the Program Committee, as the gift of Mrs. Virginia Lambert, past State Chairman, the third set of color-slides in our Slides Library, showing scenes of the 61st Continental Congress. These slides are now ready for purchase or rental, with descriptive text to cover. We are again indebted to Mrs. Lambert and the Tenschert Studios of Washington, D. C., for these slides. (Consult Program Committee, National Headquarters, for rental or purchase.)

The month of July was spent at my home in Columbus, where I enjoyed many local activities with D. A. R. groups and friends. August, and the four weeks of September have been spent at my desk in National Headquarters.

On the evening of August 15th I attended a dinner given for Miss Bessie Bright, Chief Clerk in the Magazine Office, who celebrated the 40th anniversary of her services with the National Society.

On the evening of September 15, I spoke at the meeting of the John Alexander Chapter, in Alexandria, Va., Mrs. Robert B. Rogers, Regent.

At the request of the officers of the Museum de Grasse in France, we sent a photographic reproduction of the painting in the U. S. Capitol showing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, by the artist, John Trumbull. This museum is arranging a permanent exhibition in honor of Lt. General de Grasse.

On Citizenship Day, September 17th, I was the guest of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia at the 7th National Citizenship Conference at the Statler Hotel, in Washington, where Judge F. Dickinson Letts, U. S. District Court, held Naturalization Court proceedings for a number of foreign-born, who, through the medium of naturalization, became citizens of the

United States of America. I spoke briefly to the new citizens at the conclusion of the Naturalization Ceremony on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship."

On the evening of September 17th, I observed Citizenship Day with the District of Columbia Daughters in appropriate ceremonies held in Washington in the General Services Auditorium, marking the 165th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

On several occasions I have been represented by various officers: Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, represented me at the Unveiling of the Bust of Susan B. Anthony, Hall of Fame, New York University, New York on May 18th, and again on September 27th, at the Biennial Banquet of the General Society, War of 1812, in New York City; and Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General, at the Gold Star Mothers' Day Ceremony in the Amphitheatre of Arlington National Cemetery on September 28th.

The sad news came to us of the passing of the State Regent of New Hampshire, Mrs. James B. Austin, on September 4th, and the National Chairman of Credentials Committee, Mrs. William H. Erwin, died on September 17th. The Society's deepest sympathy was expressed.

On September 20th I was guest of the Capt. Wendell Wolfe Chapter, Mrs. Charles E. Turner, Regent, for a picnic luncheon which was given at Kingsdene Farm, Glenwood, Md., the home of Mrs. John Cotton.

I attended the meeting of the District of Columbia Building Completion Committee on September 22nd in the D. C. Chapter House, Miss Luella Chase, Chairman.

Wyoming State Conference—Casper, Women's Club House, Sept. 29-30.

Arriving in Casper on the evening of the 27th, I was met at the airport by Mrs. Irving E. Clark, past State Regent, Mrs. R. W. Harris, Regent, Fort Casper Chapter, and Mrs. G. W. Johnson. On September 28th, Sunday, I went to the Presbyterian Church with Mrs. Clark. Fort Casper Chapter gave a picnic dinner in the afternoon at the top of Casper Mountain for the conference members. On Monday, September 29th, I gave a broadcast with Mrs. Anthony M. Ries, State Regent, over Station KDOC. The opening of the conference followed over which Mrs. Ries presided. I also attended the afternoon meeting of the conference. In the late afternoon a tea was given at the home of Mrs. W. C. Nicolaysen. A "Conestoga-Wagon" dinner was given that evening, followed by a program of square dancing, after which I spoke. On Tuesday, September 30th, I attended the morning session of the conference and was guest for luncheon with the State Board and Past Chapter Regents. The afternoon session of the conference especially emphasized Valley Forge. Colorslides of Valley Forge were shown, as well as colorslides of the State Rooms and the 61st Continental Congress. On Wednesday, October 1st, I enjoyed a breakfast with Mrs. Clark in her home, together with Mrs. George Glinther, National Vice Chairman of National Defense, after which they took me to the airport.

New Mexico State Conference—Hobbs, Presbyterian Church, October 2-3-4.

Arriving in Hobbs late on the evening of October 1st, I was met by Mrs. J. F. Maddox, National Chairman of Americanism, and Mrs. W. C. Hilliard. On October 2nd, Mrs. Maddox entertained for luncheon at the Country Club, after which I gave a broadcast with Mrs. Maddox over Station KWEW. I was guest of the Daughters of American Colonists that evening, presided over by Mrs. D. H. Jameson of Albuquerque, State Regent, D. A. C., who is also Regent of the Lew Wallace Chapter, D. A. R. That evening I attended the D. A. R. State Board meeting. On October 3rd, I had breakfast with the Chapter Regents, Mrs. Dick Kimbrough, Regent of the Coronado Chapter, the hostess chapter, presiding. Afterwards we attended sessions of the State Conference, both morning and afternoon. The State Regent of New Mexico, Mrs. C. L. Dickerson, was ill and the conference was presided over by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. John Herman Prince. A tea followed at the home of Mrs. Grady Thompson. The conference dinner was held in the evening at the Country Club, after which I spoke.

On October 4th, I was the guest of Mrs. Harry F. Aspinwall at the State Officers' breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Maddox entertained on the evenings of October 4th and 5th at small dinners at the Country Club. On Sunday, October 5th, Mrs. Aspinwall, several others and myself, went with Mrs. Maddox to Carlsbad, and through the caverns. We attended the "open house" of the United States Potash Company in the late afternoon. On October 6th, Mr. and Mrs. Maddox took me to the airport from where I flew to Lubbock, Texas. Mrs. J. Sterling Crumpler, Regent of Nancy Anderson Chapter of Lubbock, and Miss Kathleen Brown, National Vice Chairman of Americanism, and a number of others met my plane. A dinner was given by the Nancy Anderson Chapter that evening, with members of the two Amarillo chapters also attending. After having breakfast together, Mrs. Crumpler and Miss Brown took me to the airport.

On October 10th, I was the guest of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Miss Jessie D. Roach, Regent, at a breakfast meeting at the D. C. Chapter House, when I spoke.

Eastern Divisional Meeting of the Junior Membership Committee was held in National Headquarters on October 11th, with Miss Louise Gruber, of Philadelphia, Vice Chairman, presiding. I spoke informally to the Juniors at their luncheon held that day in the Banquet Hall, at headquarters.

On Monday, October 13th, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan entertained the members of the National Board with a tour of Alexandria, and some of the old homes of that city, including a visit to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, followed by a tea at the home of Mrs. Clyde C. Lamond, Jr., Mrs. Duncan's sister.

It was an honor to our Society to have the address which I gave at the 61st Continental Congress, "Safeguarding Our Future," published in the Congressional Record. The address was inserted in the Record on motion of Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi.

Before closing this report, I wish to call your particular attention that this year there is to be no Housing Bureau through which rooms are to

be secured for Continental Congress. Please inform your chapters to advise their members to write direct to hotels for rooms. A list of hotels will be sent to chapters with the Credentials blanks in December. Single rooms will be scarce, therefore, thought must be given to the use of double rooms in requesting reservations. This information has already come to you through the pages of the Press Digest and the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, but I urge you to inform chapters to be on the alert for the hotel list which will be sent to them with their credentials blanks. I sincerely hope that this method will be more satisfactory than it has been during the past several years.

In my next circular letter I shall be sending revised bequest forms to State Regents, with the request that they be circulated to chapter levels. Your cooperation is asked. Additional copies may be procured from the Corresponding Secretary General's office.

These are the last few months of this administration, and I wish to call particular attention to the urgency for State Officers and Chapter Regents to obtain copies of the Proceedings of the 61st Continental Congress. This book serves as a valuable reference book in the work of the Society, and can be obtained by addressing Business Office, checks for \$2.00 to cover, payable to Treasurer General. Keep members informed through the use and distribution of the booklets **HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY AND WHAT THE DAUGHTERS DO**. We do not wish to relax our efforts on spreading this information within the States. (To obtain, address Corresponding Secretary General, 20 copies for \$1.00, single copy 5¢ for Highlights; 5¢ single copy for What the Daughters Do.)

The months ahead are vital ones, and your presence here today signifies your interest in behalf of our work. I am grateful to each one of you for your attendance at this meeting.

MARGUERITE C. PATTON, *President General*.

Those in attendance arose and applauded at the conclusion of the reading of the report of the President General.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

The usual duties pertaining to the office of First Vice President General have been carried forward on time and to date. In company with the State Regent and other District Daughters, your First Vice President General attended the annual National Gold Star Mother Services at the Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier where our Colors and flowers were presented.

Last week she had the honor and pleasure of attending the beautiful Pennsylvania State Conference held in Philadelphia. The reports presented there told of excellent work already accomplished and of much more in the formative state. Something of interest or beauty was found everywhere. While in Philadelphia, your First Vice President General had the pleasure of giving a broadcast over Radio Station KYW, which

described the National Society's active interest in **HELPING OTHERS**.

LEDA FERRELL REX
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

The annual letter to State Chaplains was written by your Chaplain General after her return from the June Board meeting.

Several Chapters have been visited where activities of our Society were told and the colored slides of the 61st Continental Congress shown.

It was a real pleasure to be a guest at the Pennsylvania State Conference. At its close, Mrs. Benjamin Williams took Mrs. David Wright, Mrs. Walter Pomeroy and your Chaplain to see the nearly completed Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

Your Chaplain was a guest of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan at the tour of Alexandria, and Tea in honor of the President General and Miss Gertrude Carraway.

Many State and Chapter Year Books have been received. They have been examined and appreciated.

HELEN BASS BARKER, *Chaplain General*.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

The important work in the office of the Recording Secretary General during the summer was the assembling and editing of the 61st Congress Proceedings. All verbatim, including speeches, motions and discussion, were checked and read by the Recording Secretary General at her home. Proof was read in the office and the completed book received from the printer August 20th, 1952. We hope you have relished that inspirational week of the 61st Continental Congress by reading the Proceedings.

The minutes of the April and June Board Meetings were written for publication in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

Since April 12th 3,075 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed, also 63 commissions to Vice Presidents General, Honorary Vice President General, State Regents and State Vice Regents.

All resolutions passed by Congress and letters pertaining to action taken there have been written and mailed to the proper designees.

All minutes and verbatim transcripts have been indexed and prepared for binding.

On June 1st it was my privilege to represent the National Society, D. A. R., at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and to present our annual award, a Royal Deluxe Portable Typewriter, to a cadet for excellence in mechanics. Cadet Harry Leslie Van Trees of Missouri, No. 1 man of his class of over 500, received the award.

It was the Sesquicentennial of West Point and General Erving, Superintendent of the Academy, presented me with a bronze medallion commemorating the occasion. It was a great privilege for me to take part in this ceremony and I was im-

pressed with the prestige of our Society at our great Military Academy.

Another pleasant incident connected with my office was an invitation to speak at the Newburyport Rotary Club on September 16th. I spoke on the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and its work.

All requests for information sent to the Recording Secretary General's Office have received careful and prompt attention.

EMILY L. CURRIER
Recording Secretary General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read the report of Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

This report covers the work accomplished in my office during the months immediately following the Congress.

There was mailed a total of 12,488 pieces of material which included copies of the resolutions and amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, adopted by the 61st Continental Congress; recommendations passed by the National Board of Management, April 12th, and Directory of Committees.

Wrappers for the Proceedings of the 61st Congress were addressed.

The number of supplies sent as requested by Chapters and individuals was as follows: Application blanks, 22,890; Working Sheets, 13,168; Ancestral Charts, 4,903; Information leaflets, 1,867; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 2,251; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 4,024; Constitution and By-laws, 496; Transfer Cards, 1,741; Reinstatement Cards, 1,345; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 1,583; Miscellaneous, 1,921; Total, 56,189.

Orders for the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 34,213. The distribution according to languages follows: English—25,142; Armenian—572; Czechoslovak—844; Finnish—109; French—1,185; German—1,096; Hungarian—845; Italian—1,553; Norwegian—576; Polish—1,381; Portuguese—153; Spanish—504; Swedish—95; Yiddish—158.

There have been received, recorded or referred to the proper departments 2,031 communications

in reply to which were mailed 1,726 letters and cards.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. John M. Kerr, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

I know you will be happy to know that the \$30,000.00 in securities used as collateral on the note in the National Metropolitan Bank has now been returned to the National Society and the remaining loan is for 2% without collateral.

Since my last report \$119,000.00 was paid on the Building Fund debt which left a balance of \$186,000.00 with \$3,009.40 in interest paid during the same period. In September, since the books were closed, the amount of \$869.66 additional interest has been paid. On October 6th an additional amount of \$4,000.00 was paid on the Building Fund debt. So today the Building Fund debt is \$182,000.00.

During the same period the Valley Forge Fund has received for construction \$28,210.91. Added to this amount is \$3,092.23 received from the sale of cards and cookbooks, with \$9,376.75 received for memorials. Since the books were closed the additional amounts have been received: \$1,000.56 for Construction, \$443.10 sale of cards and cookbooks and \$333.50 for memorials.

The following Building and Loan accounts were opened according to the motion passed by the April meeting of the National Board:

Opened April 30th, 1952:
\$ 5,000.00 Columbia Federal Savings and Loan—Current Fund.
10,000.00 Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan—Reserve Fund.
10,000.00 Liberty Building Association—Magazine Fund.
10,000.00 Prudential Building Association—Magazine Fund.

The Current Fund balance on August 31, 1952 was \$48,605.83 plus a \$20,000.00 investment in Building and Loans. One year ago this fund had a balance of \$1,737.56 and no investment. This is not only due to the additional fifty cents per member received for the first time this year, but to economy all along the line. A saving of \$1,823.58 was made on the Proceedings for 1952 due to the new mailing list adopted this year.

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Balance 2-29-52	Receipts	Disburse- ments	Balance 8-31-52
Current Fund	\$194,234.39	\$ 99,960.91	\$245,589.47	\$ 48,605.83
Petty Cash Fund.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00
Ellis Island	37,258.13	28,187.50	65,445.63	.....
Committee Maintenance.....	3,132.38	810.00	1,883.03	2,059.35
Good Citizens	4,640.94	4,978.26	8,090.13	1,529.07
Junior American Citizens.....	1,359.60	2,171.75	1,454.69	2,076.66
Manual	10,896.44	5,136.19	890.00	15,142.63
National Defense	5,797.91	12,626.05	12,086.99	6,336.97
Press Relations	970.60	6,162.80	2,696.24	4,437.16
Approved Schools .....	.....	22,114.79	22,114.79	.....
Historical Research .....	.....	4,081.50	4,081.50	.....
Tamassee Auditorium .....	.....	799.35	799.35	.....
Agnes Carpenter Mt. Schools.....	110.27	2,318.95	2,000.00	429.22

<i>Funds</i>	<i>Balance 2-29-52</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disburse- ments</i>	<i>Balance 8-31-52</i>
American Indians	\$ 2,420.92	\$ 3,148.68	\$ 3,464.20	\$ 2,105.40
Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship.....	126.71	34.19	.....	160.90
Bacone Memorial Scholarship.....	.....	70.00	70.00	.....
Caroline E. Holt Scholarship.....	.....	320.00	.....	320.00
Fanny C. K. Marshall Library.....	4.10	705.00	500.00	209.10
Golden Jubilee Endowment.....	.....	7,917.08	7,000.00	917.08
Grace C. Marshall Scholarship.....	126.67	157.00	.....	283.67
Grace H. Morris Fund.....	.....	5,062.50	5,000.00	62.50
Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund.....	534.72	.....	.....	534.72
Helen Pouch Mem. Scholarship.....	5,074.99	1,810.67	5,000.00	1,885.66
Hillside School Endowment.....	342.14	27.50	.....	369.64
H. V. Washington Library Fund.....	959.04	9,856.25	9,900.60	914.69
Life Membership	1,650.61	.....	50.00	1,600.61
Magazine	28,737.05	40,444.72	60,203.07	8,978.70
Mary E. Brown Ferrell Fund.....	.....	37.50	.....	37.50
Motion Picture Equipment.....	717.69	.....	.....	717.69
Museum	4,711.85	718.63	868.62	4,561.86
New Building	4,848.30	120,011.26	122,083.51	2,776.05
Reserve for Maintenance.....	23,513.83	243.19	17,197.50	6,559.52
State Rooms	2,202.65	1,105.99	2,234.82	1,073.82
Valley Forge Memorial.....	148,571.89	40,630.01	88,561.94	100,639.96
	\$485,443.82	\$421,648.22	\$689,266.08	\$217,825.96

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$215,325.96	
Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General.....	2,500.00	\$217,825.96

INVESTMENTS

Current Fund

Columbia Federal Savings and Loan Association.....	\$10,000.00	
Perpetual Building Association.....	10,000.00	
U. S. Savings Bond, Series F, due 1957 (maturity value \$100.00).....	75.00	\$ 20,075.00

National Defense Fund

U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1961.....	5,000.00
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Agnes Carpenter Mountain School Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....	\$10,500.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54.....	2,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....	13,400.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962.....	500.00	26,400.00

Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....	3,000.00
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Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund

U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951-53.....	\$ 500.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....	13,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69.....	3,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....	9,800.00	
U. S. Savings 2¼% Bonds, Series G, due 1955.....	500.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.....	200.00	27,000.00

Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, December 15, 1959-62.....	\$ 1,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series K, due 1964.....	500.00	
U. S. Savings 2¼% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.....	8,500.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1960.....	4,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1961.....	2,500.00	16,500.00

Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62.....	\$10,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....	3,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69.....	10,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69.....	500.00	
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54.....	7,000.00	
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954 (maturity value \$550.00).....	407.00	
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value \$125.00).....	92.50	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....	11,400.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.....	10,400.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959.....	5,000.00	57,799.50

Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, June 15, 1952-55.....	\$ 1,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....	3,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1953.....	200.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.....	2,500.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962.....	1,000.00	
Capital Transit Co. 4% Bonds, December 1, 1964.....	3,000.00	10,700.00

Grace H. Morris Fund

U. S. Treasury 2½% Bond, March 15, 1952-54.....		5,000.00
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Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund

U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1956.....		500.00
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Hillside School Endowment Fund

U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.....	\$ 700.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1957.....	1,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959.....	500.00	2,200.00

Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund

U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54.....	\$ 9,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series K, due 1964.....	500.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....	4,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1962.....	15,000.00	28,500.00

Magazine Fund

First Federal Savings and Loan Association.....	\$10,000.00	
District Building and Loan Association.....	10,000.00	
Liberty Building Association.....	10,000.00	
Prudential Building Association.....	10,000.00	40,000.00

Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund

U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1961.....	\$ 1,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962.....	1,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1963.....	1,000.00	3,000.00

Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951-53.....	\$ 5,000.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1952-55.....	1,500.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1952-55.....	300.00	
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, December 15, 1959-62.....	10,000.00	
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....	5,000.00	
Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association.....	10,000.00	31,800.00

\$277,474.50FRANCES W. KERR, *Treasurer General.*

(Copies of the Complete Report of the Treasurer General may be obtained by writing to her Office.)

The Registrar General, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehella, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified, 2,250; num-

ber of supplementals verified, 403; total number of papers verified, 2,653.

Papers returned unverified: originals, 191; supplementals, 67; new records verified, 350; permits issued for official insignia, 316; permits issued for miniature insignia, 395; permits issued for ancestral bars, 332.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, *Registrar General.*

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the 2,250 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr moved that 336 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Kuhner. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr gave the following recapitulation of membership: Reinstated, 336; deceased, 848; resigned, 652; dropped for nonpayment of dues, 845.

Mrs. Trehwella stated that the total membership is now 171,262.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from June 10th to October 16th:

Mrs. Edby Davis is presented for confirmation as State Regent, and Mrs. Matthew F. Love as State Vice Regent of Alaska.

Upon the death of the State Regent of New Hampshire, Mrs. James B. Austin, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson, automatically succeeds to the State Regency and her name is presented for confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Claire Kimbrough Bryant, Bay Minette, Alabama; Miss Fannie Jackson Pickett, Mount Meigs, Alabama; Mrs. Hortense Robbins Collier, Somerville, Alabama; Mrs. Ruth Roblee Wanamaker, Altadena, California; Mrs. Mable Ammon Dickinson, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Helen Robinson Graves, Largo, Florida; Mrs. Janice M. Smith Brown, Neptune Beach, Florida; Mrs. Ruth Brock Kramer, Carrollton, Georgia; Mrs. Juanita Garr Holmes, LaGrange, Kentucky; Mrs. Susie Johnson Lauten, Madison, North Carolina; Mrs. Helen Ifert Gordon, Oakmont, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ina Fields Wayland, Park City, Tennessee; Mrs. Florence Fogle Keahey, Bonham, Texas; Mrs. Dorothea Wilkins Vanderslice, Arlington, Virginia; Mrs. Ann Gravely Edwards, Danville, Virginia; Mrs. Lucie Eileen Scott Lancaster, Farmville, Virginia; Mrs. Lena Hixie Allen, Kenbridge, Virginia; Miss Mary Meares Galt, Lexington, Virginia; Miss Caroline Johnson, Lancaster, Wisconsin.

There being no State Regent in Mexico your Organizing Secretary General appoints and presents for confirmation as Organizing Regent, Mrs. Edna Hammond Tatspaugh, Mexico City, Mexico.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Lucy Ruth Rhode Fisher, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Miss Celeste Reeves Bolinger, Hialeah, Florida; Mrs. Marie Bryan Smith, Port Tampa, Florida; Mrs. Lyda Faulkner Hughes, Stanton, Kentucky; Mrs. Katherine G. Heideman, Franklin Mine, Michigan; Mrs. Helen Duntze Rhyne, Oslo, Norway; Mrs. Alice Hall Baptist, Covington, Tennessee.

The following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Lucy Ruth Rhode Fisher, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Mrs. Katherine G. Heideman, Franklin Mine, Michigan; Mrs. Helen Duntze Rhyne, Oslo, Norway.

The following Chapter authorizations have expired by time limitation: Louisville, Mississippi;

Rainier, Oregon; Lancaster, Wisconsin.

The State Regents request that the following Chapter authorizations be renewed: Louisville, Mississippi; Rainier, Oregon.

Through the State Regent of Georgia the Cherokee Chapter requests permission to change its location from Brookhaven to Atlanta.

The Lake Agassiz Chapter at Moorhead, Minnesota, is presented for official disbandment and the General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter at East Boston, Massachusetts, was automatically disbanded in August for having been below in membership for one year.

The following Chapter has met all requirements according to the National By-laws and is now presented for confirmation: Uvalde de las Encinas, Uvalde, Texas.

EDITH H. WRIGHT
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of two State Regents, confirmation of one State Vice Regent, confirmation of twenty Organizing Regents; reappointment of three Organizing Regents; reauthorization of two Chapters; change in location of one Chapter; the disbandment of two Chapters; and confirmation of one Chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Trehwella. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, read her report.

Report of Historian General

In July, letters were mailed to all State Historians in which we asked that this last year of the present administration be made one of increased activities and maximum accomplishments. The letters received speak of the interest that has been aroused in our historical work and show advancement in our undertakings. Your Historian General expresses her appreciation for this cooperation.

It is impossible to restore a vanished past but it is possible to preserve the memorials of the past through historic buildings restored or reconstructed. In several States such outstanding restorations are now being made through the cooperation of our D. A. R. members, State Societies, and in some instances with the assistance of the State. A most spectacular restoration is being made in North Carolina where the Tryon Palace is being restored. The Ohio Daughters have restored the Old Waldschmidt House as a State Shrine, which will be dedicated on October 23, 1952. In Arkansas, the State restored the first Capitol after Arkansas became a state in 1836, and the Arkansas Daughters are greatly interested in the D. A. R. Room in the Old State House. A one hundred-year-old house in Austin, has just been purchased by the Texas Daughters. This is to be the Texas D. A. R. House.

The State Historian of Oregon is offering a first prize of \$15 and a second prize of \$10 to the Chapter Historian sending in the best report of work accomplished, with special emphasis on locating, marking and preservation of historic spots in their community.

The Historian of Edmund Rogers Chapter at Glasgow, Kentucky, realizing the need for haste before our heritage of folklore is lost, has spent much time since 1935 in collecting hundreds of

recipes, remedies, superstitions, folk music, singing games and folk tales. In the near future these will be published in various forms and collections. She has revived passing institutions such as foot washings, outdoor singing groups, and has been given wide publicity for these efforts. Also in cooperation with the Official Historian of Barren County the Home Makers Clubs and War Mothers, all graveyards in the County are being catalogued—150 graveyards have already been done.

On June 13th, the Captain Billy Bush Memorial, located on the farm of Ollie Dykes, near Winchester, Kentucky, was dedicated by Hart Chapter. On September 24th, the Louisiana State Society, D. A. R., unveiled two historical road markers on El Camino Real, Old San Antonio Trace at Las Adas and at Robeline, on Highway No. 6.

In Virginia, information has been collected regarding the Boundary Stones bordering on the Arlington County line. The Department of Public Service in Arlington is cooperating in making repairs to the stones.

Mrs. Robert P. Sweeny, Custodian of our History Medals, reports 1,194 medals sold during the year.

An interesting article with a picture of an old Quaker barn in England, in which may be found sturdy timbers from the vessel that brought the Pilgrim Fathers to America more than three centuries ago, came from the El Redondo Chapter of California. Of interest, too, is a picture of a stone marker, located in Maine, which marks the grave of Captain Nathaniel Leavitt, a soldier of the Revolution and a personal friend of General Washington. This came from the Sacramento Chapter.

Two land grants have been received from Illinois—one signed by Millard Fillmore and one by Zachary Taylor. Old Newbury Chapter of Massachusetts, sent eight pension receipts for Revolutionary soldiers of Newbury, Mass. These are being catalogued for our Archives collection.

The completion of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge by April 1953 is our great ambition and I shall quote the slogan used by the Florida Daughters for this year, "Now Is the Time." Interest in the work of the Valley Forge Committee has increased tremendously as you will see by the report of our National Chairman, Mrs. Williams, but it is important at this time that we stress the one dollar per member Valley Forge Bell Tower Register, Thank Offering Construction Fund. Let us have every Chapter 100% and the Tower will be paid for in full.

HALLIE EVERETT RUSSELL
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Your Librarian General is pleased to report, during the interval since the meeting in June, the interest in the library continues. The States have sent many contributions from their list of "wanted books." My letter to the State Librarians, sent in July, has brought many letters telling of forthcoming books. The State Librarians have shown an active interest by purchasing the

books when the lists were received. This is very gratifying for often the books we need are sold soon after catalogues are published. Our requests are often gathered from catalogues of book dealers and it is important that the purchase be made as soon as possible.

The Genealogical Records Committee, as the following list of accessions shows, continues its good work. We are pleased to have this valuable material for the library.

I would like the members to know the library will be open for their use during the week of the Congress from 8:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday through Thursday. We will also be open for members the Saturday preceding the Board Meetings of January, April and October.

We are pleased to report New York and Tennessee have presented to the library two much needed filing cabinets for our manuscript material, which are in use and have proved to be most valuable additions.

The following list of accessions to the library comprises 322 books, 194 pamphlets and 53 manuscripts.

BOOKS

ARIZONA

Following 3 books from Mrs. Roland M. James, Librarian General:

Barry Family Records—Capt. Charles Barry and His Descendants. Vol. 1. L. H. Parker. 1951.

Origin and History of the Name of Crawford. 1906.

The Eason Record and Allied Families of Rierson, Crain and Others. Ruth W. E. Lindenberger. 1951.

A Short History of Page County, Virginia. Harry M. Strickler. 1952. From Miss Eunice Bland.

CALIFORNIA

Ancestry and Descendants of Samuel Bartlett and Lucy Jenkins. Edith B. Sumner. 1951. From the compiler.

Following 2 books from Mrs. George P. Dickerman in memory of her brother Mr. Frank H. Plaisted through Miss Thais M. Plaisted:

The Plaisted Family of North Wilts With Some Account of the Branches of Berks, Bucks, Somerset and Sussex. Arthur H. Plaisted. 1939.

There Lived a Man—Plaisted Family. 1914.

Daughters of the American Revolution State Society Year Book. 1952-53. From California D. A. R.

COLORADO

John Hood of Lynn, Mass. and Some of His Descendants. Jennie H. Bosson. 1909. From Colorado D. A. R.

CONNECTICUT

Following 2 books from Connecticut D. A. R.:

Ecclesiastical and Other Sketches of Southington. H. R. Timlow. 1875.

Annals and Family Records of Winchester. John Boyd. 1873.

DELAWARE

A Calendar of Ridgely Family. Leon deValinger and Virginia E. Shaw. Vol. 2. 1951. From Delaware D. A. R.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following 5 books from the District of Columbia D. A. R.:

Genealogy of the Hibbard Family. A. G. Hibbard. 1901.

Genealogy of the Richard Salisbury Family. 1924.

The American Ancestors of Oratio Dyer Clark and of His Wife Laura Ann King. J. E. Salisbury. 1917.

Genealogy of the Descendants of George Galloway and Rebekah Junkin 1700-1925. G. W. Kendall & W. A. Galloway. 1926.

Matthew Brown Ancestry and Descendants. Robert Shannon. 1900.

The Whitney Family of Connecticut. S. Whitney Phoenix. 3 Vols. 1878. From Extra Brainerd through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter.

Anderson Family Records. W. P. Anderson. 1936. From Potomac Chapter.

Sketches of the Forney Family. H. O. Forney. 1911. From Independence Bell Chapter.

Information of the Hart, Teague, Onley, Waldron and Jeter Families of the South. W. H. Carley. 1945. From

Mr. W. H. Carley, Sr., in honor of Maude Lavenia Tesque Carley through Col. John Washington Chapter.
History of the Newton Families of Colonial America. Clair A. Newton. Vol. 1. 1927. From American Liberty Chapter.

FLORIDA

American Military Biography Containing the Lives and Characters of the Officers of the Revolution. 1831. From Mrs. Mary True Hansen through Princess Hirihiagua Chapter.
Daughters of the American Revolution of Florida Golden Jubilee Year Book. 1951-52. From Florida D. A. R.

GEORGIA

Proceedings of the Georgia State Society Daughters of the American Revolution. 1951-52. From Georgia D. A. R.
The Cincinnati, Ohio Directory 1819-20. 1819. From Mrs. Milton F. Hall, Regent of Joseph Habersham Chapter through Mrs. Laura H. Waitt.

ILLINOIS

History and Genealogy of the Page Family. C. N. Page. 1911. From Laura A. Tindall through Gen. John Stark Chapter.

A History of the Descendants of Skildes Moore in America. G. L. Moore. From Mrs. Nellie J. Littick through Barbara Standish Chapter.

Geography and Geology of Vermont. Zadock Thompson. 1848. From Mary Little Deere Chapter in memory of Mrs. Stella D. Ainsworth.

Following 2 books from Henry Purcell Chapter:
The Ohio River Handbook and Picture Album. Benjamin & Eleanor Klein. 1950.

Two Fighters and Two Fines. Sketches of the Lives of Matthew Lyon and Andrew Jackson. T. W. Campbell. 1941.
The Strassburger Family and Allied Families of Pa. R. B. Strassburger. 1922. From Mrs. Faye F. Michelet through Fort Dearborn Chapter.

IOWA

Year Book of the 52nd Conference, Iowa D. A. R. 1952. From Iowa D. A. R.

KANSAS

Proceedings of the 54th Annual State Conference Kansas Society, D. A. R. 1952. From Kansas D. A. R.

KENTUCKY

Following 2 books from Kentucky D. A. R.
A History of Christian County from 1780 to 1930. C. M. Meacham. 1930.

Kentucky D. A. R. Year Book 1951-52. 1952.

LOUISIANA

Roach, Roberts, Ridgeway and Allied Families. Marielou R. Fair. 1951. From the compiler.

MASSACHUSETTS

Biographical Review Containing Life Sketches of Leading Citizens of Berkshire County. 1899. From Massachusetts D. A. R.

MISSOURI

D. A. R. Yearbook, 53rd Annual State Conference, State of Missouri. From Missouri D. A. R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

History of the Town of Mont Vernon. 1907. From Mrs. Sara A. Athearn through Molly Stark Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Following 3 books from New Jersey D. A. R.:
The Scudder Family of Trenton. Moses Bigelow. 1948.
William Chittenden of Guilford, Conn. and His Descendants. Alvan Talcott. 1882.

State Society of the D. A. R. of New Jersey. 1951-52.
Atlantic County Historical Society Year Book. Vol. 1. 1948-51. From Mrs. Georgiana C. Blake through Gen. Lafayette Chapter.

One Branch of the Booth Family. C. E. Booth. 1910. From Saddle River Chapter.

Following 2 books from Eagle Rock Chapter:
Axtell Genealogy. C. A. Axtell. 1945.
Descendants of Rev. William Worcester. J. F. & S. A. Worcester. 1914.

NEW YORK

Following 3 books from Battle Pass Chapter:
The Genealogical Record of Descendants of James and Levi Bailey in Westchester and Putnam Counties. N. Y. G. A. Taft. 1948.

Fort Plain-Nelliston History 1580-1947. Nelson Greene. 1947.

North Guilford Pioneers. Ida Palen. 1946.
The Great Rehearsal. The Story of the Making and Ratifying of the Constitution of the United States. Carl Van Doren. 1948. From Lord Stirling Chapter.

OHIO

Descendants of Henry Keller of York Co., Pa. and Fairfield County, Ohio. E. S. Shumaker, ed. 1924. From Mrs. Martha K. Harris & Mrs. Leonard Keller.

OKLAHOMA

Four Thousand Tombstone Inscriptions from Texas 1745-1870. 1952. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Malcolm B. Biggerstaff through Oklahoma City Chapter.
Stephens Family Genealogies. D. V. Stephens, ed. 1940. From Mrs. Agnew A. Walker, through Cedar River Chapter.

OREGON

An Historical Account of One Hundred Years of Religious Activity in Oregon and Its Influence on the West. W. W. Youngson. 1948. From Mrs. E. L. Wilkins through Willamette Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hursts of Shenandoah Also Keyser-Landsaw. J. C. Hurst. From Mrs. P. J. Allen.

History and Genealogy of the Brubaker, Brubacher, Brubaker Family in America. Vol. 1. 1951. From Mrs. Charles E. Wolff through Franklin County Chapter.

The Life and Genealogy of the Gideon A. Sherman Family. Henry Strunk. 1931. From Henry Strunk through Massy Harbison Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lexington, Va. Gazette 1738-1938, Bi-Centennial Issue. From Mrs. Norma E. Norris through Nathaniel Greene Chapter.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Historical Collections. Vols. 19-23 & 25. 1938-1947, 1951. Volumes 19 & 20 from Paha Wakan Chapter in memory of Mrs. Myrtle Jarmuth. Volumes 21-23 & 25 from the Lucile Hunt Memorial Book Fund in memory of Lucile Hunt, State Librarian, 1950.
Turner County Pioneer History. W. H. Stoddard. 1931. From South Dakota D. A. R.

TENNESSEE

Reminiscences of Granny White Pike and Its Neighbors. 1934-35. Compiled and presented by Gen. Francis Nash Chapter.

"The Fiddle and the Bow." The Story of Tennessee's Beloved Gov. Alf Taylor and Senator Bob Taylor. Sara P. Fain. 1952. From Volunteer Chapter.

"Over the Misty Blue Hills." The Story of Cocke County. Ruth W. O'Dell. From Tennessee D. A. R.

VERMONT

Following 2 books from Vermont D. A. R.:
Vermont D. A. R. Year Book. 1951.

History of Ludlow. Joseph N. Harris. 1949.

VIRGINIA

Proceedings of the 56th State Conference Virginia Daughters of the N. S. D. A. R. 1952. From Virginia D. A. R.

WEST VIRGINIA

Following 2 books from West Virginia D. A. R.:
Treadway and Barker Families. W. E. Treadway. 1951.
Genealogy of Park Benjamin. M. M. Hoover. 1948.

WISCONSIN

West Central Wisconsin, a History. J. G. Gregory & T. J. Cunningham. 4 vols. 1933. From Emma V. Spicer Au in memory of her mother Ann Spicer Jensen.

Early Families of Richland County. C. C. Burdick. 1952. From Mrs. Lucille M. S. Burdick.

History of Fox River Valley, Lake Winnebago and the Green Bay Region. William A. Titus, ed. 3 vols. 1930. From Mrs. G. A. Richards.

D. A. R. Wisconsin Society 56th Annual State Conference. 1951-52. From Wisconsin D. A. R.

OTHER SOURCES

Papers of the Christopher Gist Historical Society, Covington, Ky. 2 vols. 1949-51.

The Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside. B. P. Poore. 1882.

Following 2 books compiled and presented by Karl Truesdell:

Descendants of John Truesdell of S. C. and of James Truesdale of Rochester, N. Y. 1952.

Descendants of John Truesdale of Cumberland Co., Pa. 1952.

History and Register of the Washington State Society Children of the American Revolution 1896-1952. From Washington State C. A. R.

Shafer-Huston Family History. Francis M. Marvin. 1951. From the compiler.

South Dakota. Doane Robinson. Vols. 2 & 3. 1930.

A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans. W. E. Connelley. Vols. 3-5. 1918.

Tercentenary History of Maryland. Vols. 2-4. 1925.

Kansas Historical Quarterly. Vol. 10, No. 4. 1941.

The Kansas Historical Quarterly. Kirke Mechem, ed. Vols. 18-21. 1931-35.

Following 2 books from Mr. Benjamin Grady:

Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends. Lucian L. Knight. Vol. 2. 1914.

Reminiscences of Famous Georgians. Lucian L. Knight. Vol. 1. 1907.

White House Profile. Bess Furman. 1951.

Litsey (Litching) Their Descendants and Related Families. 1952. Compiled and presented by David R. Litsey.

Following 48 books from Mr. Ben W. Fortson, Jr., Secretary of State of Georgia:

Some Early Tax Digests of Georgia. Ruth Blair. 1926.

Revolutionary Soldiers' Receipts for Georgia Bounty Grants. 1928.

The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia. Allen D. Candler. 26 vols.

The Revolutionary Records of Georgia. Allen D. Candler. 3 vols.

The Confederate Records of the State of Georgia. Allen D. Candler. 4 vols.

Inventory of County Archives of Georgia. Georgia Historical Records Survey. 10 vols.

Guide to Public Vital Statistics in Georgia. Georgia Historical Records Survey. 1941.

Inventory of the Church Archives of Georgia. Atlanta Association of Baptist Churches. Georgia Historical Records Survey. 1941.

Inventory of the Church Archives of Georgia. Fairburn Baptist Association. Georgia Historical Records Survey. 1941.

Festal Gathering of the Early Settlers and Present Inhabitants of Virgil, N. Y. Nathan Bouton. 1878. From Lewis L. Bouton.

In Memoriam—Searight Family. James A. Searight. 1893. From Robert L. and Rex Newlon Brownfield.

"Adams Genealogy." Edward B. Adams. 1952. From the compiler.

A History of the Wyatt, New and Gatewood Lineage. 1949. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Zona Gatewood Canterbury in honor of her son Col. William Monte Canterbury.

South Carolina Silversmiths 1690-1860. E. M. Burton. 1942. From William A. Waters.

The Gentry Family in America 1676 to 1909. Richard Gentry. 1909. (2 copies) From the family of the author in memory of their sister, Elizabeth Butler Gentry.

The Territorial Papers of the United States. The Territory of Alabama 1817-19. Clarence E. Carter. 1952. From the compiler.

National Society Daughters of the American Colonists, 24th Yearbook. 1952. From the Society.

Dixon and Northrup Families. Frank E. Dixon. 1952. From the author.

Following 39 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

1830 U. S. Census of Blount County, Tenn. Annie W. Burns.

Search and Research, the Researcher's Handbook. Noel C. Stevenson. 1951.

Craun Family in America. Victor S. Craun. 1950.

The Link Family. Paxson Link. 1951.

Forefathers and Descendants of Willard & Genevieve Wilson Bartlett and of Allied Families. Genevieve W. Bartlett. 1952.

Alabama Records. K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud. Vols. 131-134. 1952.

Mendham Inscriptions, Morris County, N. J. Helen M. Wright. 1952.

Virginia's Eastern Shore. A History of Northampton and Accomack Counties. Ralph T. Whitelaw. 2 vols. 1951. (2 copies)

Palatine Church Visitation 1609. 1930.

Henry Horn and His Descendants. Clara C. Stover. 1950.

Descendants of Mordecai Cook. Dr. and Mrs. William C. Stubbs. 1923.

Foots Family Comprising the Genealogy and History of Nathaniel of Wethersfield, Conn. and His Descendants. Abram W. Foots. 2 vols. 1907.

Genealogy of the Exline and Axline Family. E. W. Thoesen, Emma M. Exline & L. L. Hols.

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Cemetery Records From Oak Ridge. 1952.
Church Records. 1952.
Family Records. 1952.
White Family Genealogy—Descendants of Andrew White of Watertown, Mass. 1952.
Miscellaneous Bible, Family and Cemetery Records. 1952.
Miscellaneous Records of Williamson County. 1952.

WEST VIRGINIA

Shepherdstown Lutheran Cemetery. 1952.
Tuscarora Presbyterian Church Cemetery. 1952.
Pioneers of Mason County. Delia A. McCulloch. 1952.
Cemetery Records of the Northern Panhandle of W. Va. Vol. 2. 1952.
West Virginia Bible Records. Vol. 4. 1952.
Bunker Hill Episcopal Church Cemetery. 1952.
Index to Lawrence County, Ohio Genealogies. 1952.
Lawrence County, Ohio Cemetery Records. Vol. 1. 1952.

MANUSCRIPTS

CALIFORNIA

Minutes of Subscribers, Central Universalist Society. 1952.
Henry Warner Revolutionary Service. 1952.
Records of Trinity M. E. Church at Berkeley. 1952.

NEBRASKA

Dietlein Family Bible Records. 1952.

PHOTOSTATS

ILLINOIS

Deeds of Calvin Baker. 1952.

CHARTS

ILLINOIS

Baker-Mayor Lineage. 1952.
Willsie-Clay Lineage. 1952.

NEW JERSEY

Ancestral Chart of Neal and Allied Families. 1952.

TENNESSEE

Family Tree of Charles Milne Seymour & Flora Nell Gloster. 1952.

MICROFILMS

ARKANSAS

Crittenden Title Co. Will Books A, B, C, D, E. 1952.
Crittenden Abst. & Title Co., Grantee Index A, B, C, D. 1952.
Crittenden Abst. & Title Co., Grantor Index, A, B, C, D. 1952.

MICHIGAN

Marriage Records of Washtenaw County. 1952.
Marriage Records of Sanilac County 1849-69. 1952.
Marriage Records of Branch County 1833-67. 1952.
Baptism and Marriage Records of Father O'Kelley. 1952.
Marriage Records of Lapeer County 1831-63. 1952.

JESSAMINE BLAND JAMES

Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. George Andrew Kuhner, read her report.

Report of Curator General

It is with pleasure that I report to you that we have had many interested visitors to our Museum from every one of the 48 States as well as some from foreign countries. These included Canada, Cuba, England, Belgium, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Latvia, Uruguay, Argentina, Israel, and India. Varied comments were written in our guest book, one of which bears quoting: "Should be filmed and shown to all schools in our country."

After the close of Congress exhibits in some of the cases in the Museum Gallery were changed. Placed on display were fine old lace shawls, both black and white, beaded bags, rare tortoise shell, silver snuff boxes and patch boxes. An exhibit of quaint old sewing implements aroused enthusiastic interest.

The articles in the Real Daughters case were removed and replaced with others which had belonged to them. These are rotated regularly.

Recently brought in to the Museum Gallery from museum storage is a bronze stand with reproductions of photographs of 37 of the signers of the Constitution of the United States. We have also acquired beautiful etchings of 37 of the signers of the Constitution and these will form a part of our next exhibitions.

The woolen coverlets were removed from the nine cases in the balcony of the Library and beautiful white ones installed in their place. These cases cover one entire side of the balcony.

The old Archives Room was assigned to the Museum and has become the Museum Repository. The walls have been painted a soft silver green and shelves installed in each of the alcoves. These expenses were met from the Museum Fund. Since the new gallery holds only a portion of our treasures, the overflow of glass, china, pewter and historic wood fragments will be on view in this repository. It should be a great satisfaction to our members to be able to see their gifts shown in this attractive room when not on display in the Gallery.

There is always activity in the State Rooms due to the keen interest of the members in their own particular room. The New York Room, known as The Founders' Room, has been re-decorated in tints of mellow ivory and the interior of the built-in cupboard has been painted in a shade of blue-green matching a color in the rare Bokhara rug. This color forms a beautiful background for china and glass. Some of the contents of the crowded corner cabinet have been transferred to the built-in one. This is a great improvement, as even the loveliest of treasures lose some of their charm when they are too close together. Books which were formerly in the top of the built-in cupboard were placed in the enclosed lower section.

Members of the Illinois State Board and friends in the Fourth Division of the Illinois Organization have given a Lowestoft bowl in memory of Mrs. Frederick Sapp. This is for the Illinois Room in which she was so interested and for which she worked devotedly.

A gavel made from wood of the old U.S.S. Constitution is a recent acquisition of the Massachusetts Room.

Mrs. Carlos E. Pitkin presented nine gifts for the corner cupboard in the Ohio Room. These included silver spoons, sugar tongs, beaded bag and a miniature.

The Iowa Room has acquired an English Sheraton snap top table of Queen Anne influence. An old German Bible has been added to the room and new window shades installed.

The staff has had a very difficult summer due to the extreme heat and humidity but everything has gone smoothly, as always.

It is indeed gratifying to note the real interest of the members in their Museum and State Rooms as attested by their many gifts of loved treasures as well as donations to our fund. This devotion fills the heart of the Curator General with deep gratitude.

GIFT LIST

California—Santa Lucia Chapter, snuff box, Mrs. Helen Baker Currie, Mrs. Virginia Hosford, and Mrs. Katherine Dennis, in memory of Mrs. Willabelle Sturtevant. Sierra Chapter, framed photograph, Miss Maude Alfreda Martin. State Room gifts: Sacramento Chapter, \$3.50. Robert Fielding Stockton Chapter, \$37. Cabrillo Chapter, Florentine pin in box, bequest of Mrs. Mary Johnston Stillson.

Connecticut—One Chapter, \$1. Hannah Woodruff Chapter, 4 night caps, Mrs. Henry S. Morse.

District of Columbia—Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, original 13 star flag, Mrs. William Peck Howe. Independence Bell Chapter, book of poems, Mrs. Henrietta C. Lockner. Mary Bartlett Chapter, document, Mrs. Helen Godman Gasaway. Through the Molly Pitcher Chapter, wool coverlet, Mrs. George Rogers, in honor of Mrs. F. C. Smith. Staffordshire pitcher, Mrs. Elizabeth Berry, in memory of mother, Mrs. Annie Cooke Schwab, honoring Mrs. Lucille Sullivan. Through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, perfume bottle and framed sampler, bequest of Mrs. Minnie Thompson Theophilus. Carved ivory fan, bequest of Mrs. Jennie C. Calvert.

Florida—Three Chapters, \$16. Caroline Brevard Chapter, document. Manatee Chapter, fluting iron, Mrs. Wales Candee Brewster. Book, Mrs. Virginia Gulick, in memory of mother, Mrs. Ella F. Gulick. "Ulster County Gazette," Mrs. Virginia Gulick, in memory of father, Dr. Furmon B. Gulick.

Georgia—Joseph Habersham Chapter, Bible, Mrs. W. F. Dykes.

Illinois—Two Chapters, \$2. Aurora Chapter, wooden inkwell and quill, Mrs. Justus L. Johnson. Governor Bradford Chapter, 2 samplers, Miss Elvessa Taylor. Illini Chapter, 3 volumes, "Village Sermons," Mrs. Arthur Pritchard. State Room gift: Lowestoft bowl "In loving memory of Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp, from friends in the 4th Division Illinois Organization, N. S. D. A. R. and her State Board."

Indiana—Five Chapters, \$5. State Room gift: \$2.49, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory.

Iowa—One Chapter, \$5.00. State Room gifts: Addie Merrill Lee Chapter, German Bible, Mrs. Frank L. Harrington. Martha Washington Chap-

ter, mahogany table, honoring Mrs. James E. Fitzgerald.

Kentucky—Two Chapters, \$3 for Paul Revere silver. Limestone Chapter, photostat of old Maryland map, Mrs. Ann Delia Power Yellman, for Reference Library.

Louisiana—Seven Chapters, \$10.

Maine—One Chapter, \$2.

Maryland—Janet Montgomery Chapter, cane with ivory knob, Mrs. Hewitt G. Robertson. Washington-Custis Chapter, "New Jersey State Gazette," published December 31st, 1799 containing report of the death of George Washington.

Massachusetts—Two Chapters, \$2. Deane Winthrop Chapter, beaded bag, through Mrs. J. Franklin Hodge, Jr. General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, beaded bag, Mrs. Caroline Agnes Godbold. Hannah Winthrop Chapter, handkerchief case, through Mrs. J. Franklin Hodge, Jr., in memory of Mrs. Davis, mother of Mrs. E. E. Salisbury. State Room gift: John Adams Chapter, gavel.

Michigan—Two Chapters, \$2.

Mississippi—Eighteen Chapters, \$23. National Society gift: replica of the first American Flag, Mr. B. L. Parkinson, President, Mississippi State College for Women.

Missouri—Ten Chapter, \$32.20.

Montana—One Chapter, \$1.

Nebraska—One Chapter, \$1.

New Hampshire—Mary Torr Chapter, pewter inkwell, Mrs. Annie Edgerly Thayer. Molly Stark Chapter, paper money, Mrs. David W. Hayes.

New Jersey—Five Chapters, \$15. Shrewsbury Towne Chapter, \$50. Total \$65. General Frelinghuysen Chapter, 2 salt spoons and 2 teaspoons, Mrs. Charles T. Anderson. Book, for Reference Library, Mrs. C. J. Hulse. Monmouth Chapter, document, Mrs. Lloyd W. Groves. Princeton Chapter, document, Mrs. Edward Payson Travis.

New Mexico—Three Chapters, \$3.

New York—Thirty Chapters, \$39.10, Miss Edla Gibson, \$50. Total \$89.10. Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, Book of Sermons, Mrs. Hilda B. Brennan. Gansevoort Chapter, pewter nursing bottle, Mrs. Allyn Smith. Philip Schuyler Chapter, 2 fans, Mrs. Charles Hart. Book, for Reference Library, Mr. Franco Scalamandre. Book, for Reference Library, The Sterling Publishing Company, Inc. State Room gift: State D. A. R., \$50. National Society gifts: miniature of Mrs. Daniel Manning, 4th President General, N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. William M. Haughey. The Sesquicentennial Medallion of the U. S. Military Academy, 1802-1852, faculty and staff. Illuminated copy of the Declaration of Independence, work of the late Arthur Szyk, Mrs. Julia Szyk, in memory of Mr. Arthur Szyk.

North Carolina—Silver goblet, State D. A. R.

Ohio—Cincinnati Chapter, toile bed spread, Mrs. Albert Lacy Russell, in memory of Mrs. Allen Collier. Columbus Chapter, hour glass, Mrs. Frank Sanborn. Nathan Perry Chapter, pressing iron, Mrs. H. D. Preble. Nathan Perry Chapter, pressing iron. State Room gifts: State Officers' Club, \$250. Western Reserve Chapter, silver sugar tongs, 3 silver teaspoons, beaded bag, miniature, thimble in container, silver mustard

spoon, 2 silver tablespoons and 2 silver salt spoons, Mrs. Carlos E. Pitkin.

Pennsylvania—Bucks County Chapter, document, Mrs. Vincent Godshall. Mahanataway Chapter, 3 documents, Mrs. Bessie Storb.

Tennessee—Four Chapters, \$4.25.

Texas—Two Chapters, \$7.

Vermont—Three Chapters, \$4.

Virginia—Two Chapters, \$2. State Room gift: State D. A. R., \$150. National Society gift: Thomas Nelson Chapter, 45 star flag, Mrs. Harold J. Jensen.

Wisconsin—Two Chapters, \$2.

Purchases for the Museum: 100-year-old Chinese screen, for use in the Curator General's Office. Map of North America, dated 1792, for the Museum. Book, "American Art Directory" and etchings of the signers of the Constitution, etc., for the Museum Reference Library.

ADELLA R. KUHNER, Curator General.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

Since April, the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution has spoken at seven Chapter meetings, two of them in States other than California, and at one Council meeting. She also attended one autumn meeting and two State Conferences, and installed the officers of the California State Society of the C. A. R.

On July 1st she assumed the duties of Acting National Parliamentarian to fill in the vacancy created by the death of Mrs. Fleming.

July 24th she visited the site of the burial of John Ingraham which is under the San Carlos Church at Carmel, California. "John Greem"—Ingraham—is the one Revolutionary soldier known to be buried in California.

On August 1 and 2, she attended sessions of a conference of the Institute of American History which considered Historical Bases of Americanism.

She has written a paper on the origin of the Smithsonian Institution and highlights in the life of its founder, and has submitted it to Mr. Paul Oesher, Editor of the Smithsonian Publications, for his criticism and suggestion.

On August 25, she received copies of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress and for the last month has worked steadily on her report, which is now ready to present to the Smithsonian Institution. In this report she is able to supply names of the States from which the last four named incorporating members came. For some reason this information has not heretofore been included with that of the other 42 incorporating members. She included in this year's report the Amendment to the Act of Incorporation, Public Law No. 93, which now permits our Society to hold property to the value of \$10,000,000.00 She urges the placing of our Society's Smithsonian Institution reports in local and state libraries.

FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH
Reporter General to the
Smithsonian Institution.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, read recommendations of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Currier moved the adoption of this recommendation of the Executive Committee that an invitation be extended to the General Federation of Women's Clubs to tour our buildings at the time of their national convention, at a time suitable to the National President of the Federation and the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Seconded by Mrs. Heywood. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr moved the adoption of this recommendation of the Executive Committee that the \$12,000 transferred from the Current Fund to the Magazine Fund in June 1950 be returned to the Current Fund account. It was necessary to borrow this amount from the bank, as funds were not available in the Current Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Hale. Carried.

Mrs. Rex moved the adoption of this recommendation of the Executive Committee that a citation be presented to our distinguished Advisor, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, at the Sixty-Second Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the citation to be enclosed in a blue leather case bearing on the outside cover the insignia of our Society, with Dr. Grosvenor's name in gold letters; and further recommend that the citation and a tribute be inscribed on the records of the National Board of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Seconded by Mrs. Browne and Mrs. Goodfellow. Carried.

Mrs. Welch moved the adoption of this recommendation from the Executive Committee that permission be given to Wilkerson and Nutwell, of Fresno, California, to use our insignia on bronze tablets, subject to the approval of the firm by the State Regent of California. Seconded by Mrs. Owings. Carried.

Mrs. Owings moved that the Marshalltown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Iowa, be permitted to obtain D. A. R. markers from the Acme Brass Company of Marshalltown, Iowa, from an authentic pattern cast by the husband of one of the charter members of Marshalltown Chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Cook. Carried.

Mrs. Barker moved that the order be placed for 500 reprints of the Prayer Booklets at approximately \$75.00, or 1000 at approximately \$140.00. Seconded by Mrs. Rex. Carried.

Mrs. Will Ed Guppton, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, read her report.

Report of D. A. R. Magazine Committee

It is with a deep sense of appreciation and a great amount of pride, that I come before you today to bring you this report from your Magazine Chairman. May you be aware, as I read, that the report is the results of your endeavors. No one or two could show such accomplishments. It took the cooperation of all to get the figures which are shown here in this report.

As we glance back over the past two years, you see, as I do, the definite advancement in our Magazine work. And you realize, as I do, the advantages it has created.

May we first check on our advertising field? Two years ago we launched into a new project. We were in an experimental stage. None of us

knew how it was going to work—but we had faith and determination—and under the leadership of one, who also carried that same torch, we have placed our Magazine on a sound basis. With the ability and integrity which Miss Carraway possesses, we were bound to succeed.

It has been interesting to watch the climb in the financial statement each month. It has been quite exciting to turn to the advertisements and read of the many advantages we might find in the various States. We can also read between the lines and grasp the pride the Daughters have in their home States.

The months ahead have been claimed by the States. With little effort on the part of the Committee this has been done. You are responsible and through it all we have seen a clean line of competition, which has resulted in success.

November is claimed by Connecticut and West Virginia; December, by Ohio; January, the Southwestern Division and California; February, by Mississippi and Arkansas; March by Minnesota, Wisconsin and Montana; April, the District of Columbia; and May, our ALL STATES NUMBER. For this edition, I am asking that EACH STATE have ONE PAGE. Surely you do not want your State missing in our final edition.

These advertisements have been a real hardship on Miss Carraway but in her eagerness for success of the Magazine, she has forgotten all else. She assures us all it has been most thrilling.

I would like to stress that we send all advertising money in to the office and let the office pay the commission to the States. That is the only way possible to keep it straight.

Now—I am not going to brag on you too much in the subscription line. I wish I could. You have shown marked gains but nothing like you could do and should do. You know, in 1950 we had 14,254, and today we have 20,646. The goal set by the Committee was to double the subscriptions in three years, which would make 28,508 by April 1953. Is that asking too much? We can do this. We just aren't as serious about the subscriptions as we have been about the advertising. Is it possible that we feel there is no money involved, no particular gain for our Chapters? If that is true, I shall correct that interpretation now. There is a wealth of knowledge found in the subscription line. Sight me one magazine which you can get for \$2.00 that will give you all YOUR Magazine gives you.

I could write a book on why we should take our Magazine. I can't understand how we can be as enthusiastic about our organization as we are—and yet fail to take the main source of information concerning it.

I am absolutely BEGGING you not to let me down, in this, our last year together.

I receive letters from all over the States and many say, "I wouldn't be without our Magazine again for anything. I didn't know what I was missing."

Now, State Regents, that responsibility is yours. Please, in your letter to your Chapter Regents, stress the subscriptions to our Magazine. You help us meet that goal. Not for the sake alone of meeting a goal but once the Magazine is in the home, I have confidence to believe it will become a permanent fixture. Let's put it there!

The States which have Honor Rolls are promoting the Magazine in various ways, and we appreciate this very much. Some States send the Magazine to the sick instead of flowers. This costs less and lasts longer. Many have asked if they can sponsor Magazine issues beyond next May. I think this would be splendid, and I feel sure the new Editor and National Chairman would be gratified to find their work is already well under way.

HOY L. GUPTON, *Chairman.*

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Editor of the Magazine, read her report.

Report of D. A. R. Magazine Editor

At the outset I wish to thank each one of you who has helped so valuably in getting articles and advertisements for our Magazine. We greatly appreciate all the wonderful help and interest which have made possible the splendid financial report you have heard read for the Magazine Fund by our Treasurer General.

For the month of September, which was not included in the Treasurer General's report, our Magazine took in \$3,949.40 for subscriptions and \$9,440.25 for advertisements. The balance in our checking account as of October 6 was \$18,441.59. Together with the \$40,000 on savings drawing 3 and 3½ per cent interest, our total assets on October 6 were \$58,441.59.

However, the October issue cost us almost \$6,000 just for printing and paper; the November, December and later issues will necessarily be large ones and will cost us a great deal of money just for the paper and printing. Our subscriptions have increased so substantially that it costs us much more than previously to print the additional large copies.

We feel we are giving our subscribers more than their money's worth. Last year, 1951, we had a total of 1,100 pages in our 12 issues—or 5½ pages for one penny. This year, we will have even more than that. Through November, not counting the December issue, we will have 1,268 pages. The December issue will take the total way past that figure. Yet, the subscription price remains at \$2—the only thing I know of which has not increased in 60 years.

The sale of our booklets on "D. A. R. Buildings" has been fairly good, and we have turned over \$200 in profits to the Building Fund. As for our *Genealogical Guides*, we have more than made back the entire printing and distribution costs in less than a year. Moreover, we have sold hundreds of old Magazines because so many persons consulting the *Genealogical Guides* want to buy old issues of the Magazine in order to look up the genealogical references which interest them. Last month, we sold \$202.24 worth of old Magazines; the month before, \$179.45.

There is one matter on which I would like to have your decision. At the Board meeting last October you voted, at my suggestion, with approval of the Treasurer General and all past Treasurers General, to print in our Magazine only the summary report, recapitulation, disposition of funds, indebtedness and investments of the Treasurer General's report to the Board. The motion was made by Mrs. Yarbrough and seconded by Mrs. Kirkpatrick. Since that time we

have followed that plan of printing only these parts of the Treasurer General's report, with a notation that copies of the full report might be obtained from the Treasurer General's office. During the summer I had a request that we go back to the former plan of printing the Treasurer General's report in its entirety in our Magazine. I did not have the authority to change the Board's previous action. I would appreciate your letting me know what you prefer to do along the line. We have the money now to pay for the full reports; but the question is whether it would be worth the money it would cost for them to be printed in full. We figure that it would cost at least \$600 extra just for printing the detailed pages of the Treasurer General's report each Board meeting, not counting the extra cost of postage for the additional eight to ten pages.

We will be very glad to print the report in full each Board meeting, if you so wish. But I would like for you to vote on it, so I will know whether you think enough of our 20,600 subscribers are sufficiently interested in reading the details of the Treasurer General's reports each Board meeting to warrant the additional cost to the Magazine and to the Society. I will appreciate your letting us know about this.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, *Editor.*

Mrs. Yarbrough moved to reaffirm the former action of the National Board regarding the publishing of the Treasurer General's report in the *D. A. R. Magazine* in summary form. Seconded by Mrs. Kirkpatrick. Carried.

Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Chairman of National Defense, read her report.

Report of National Defense Committee

1. The McCarran-Walter Bill on Immigration and Naturalization is being attacked by those who would let down the immigration bars. In mid-November, communicate with every United States Senator or Representative, urging that the McCarran Bill (Public Law 414) which becomes effective December 24, 1952, be permitted to function without crippling amendments. Give it a fair trial. (Sheets on President's Commission to Study and Evaluate the Immigration and Naturalization Policies of the United States are available.)

In Sunday's *Times-Herald* (October 12) we read the startling information that some of our own United States members of the United Nations secretariat refuse to answer questions of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security (under that fine patriot and Democrat, Pat McCarran) because they contend they owe their allegiance to the United Nations, not to the United States.

Chief Justice Vinson, two others concurring, stated that because we have a United Nations Charter, adopted as a Treaty, under the jurisdiction of this Treaty the President had the right to seize the steel mills. Had two more judges agreed in the decision, the President's seizure of the steel mills would have been legal and ownership of private property never again would have been secure. On the 15th of October, yesterday, we read that Stalin pledged aid to communist parties all over the world, thus giving evidence that all communist parties are divisions of the

Russian Communist Party. May I suggest that our National Board of Management pass a resolution respectfully suggesting to the President of the United States that in face of the fact that Stalin has pledged his aid to "communist parties all over the world," and the startling revelation that some of our own United States members of the United Nations secretariat refuse to answer questions concerning present or previous affiliation with subversive organizations, he immediately call a special session of Congress to enact appropriate legislation for outlawing the American Communist Party in the United States.

2. World Government Resolutions. Still effective in five States. We urge renewed attempts to have these resolutions rescinded before the close of this splendid administration. Our Executive Secretary will communicate very soon with the State Chairman of each of these five States, furnishing material found to be helpful by other States that conducted successful efforts to rescind world government resolutions.

3. Thwarted in attempts to thrust the United States of America into a socialist world government, the internationalists are concentrating their efforts in a way which is even more difficult to deal with—the conversion of the United Nations and NATO into a world federated government. They cloak their evil intentions under so-called Genocide and Human Rights. But Dr. Charles Malik, present Chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, in the September 1st United Nations Bulletin, says that the members spend their time bickering for gains for their respective nations, and that in the search for security they are sacrificing integrity and honor. He adds, if we go back to integrity and honor it will not be through any commission or through the United Nations but through a return to the integrity of the people. How refreshing to have an honest report and not such a misrepresentation of facts as was given in an article of a publication called SEE, in which it was stated the United Nations had brought about peace in India, Palestine, and Iran. UNESCO is the basic agency acting as a sounding board for socialistic teachings. It is time we were facing the fact that we know little of what is being done through the United Nations agencies in representing the American people as being proponents of socialism. Not even the American members of the United Nations secretariat sufficiently respect American sovereignty as to be willing to answer questions concerning subversive affiliations. Why do they not answer, and who appointed them?

4. The National Society, through Continental Congress, has never taken any stand on NATO. We recognize that as a military alliance, but not as a permanent alliance. Here, too, is the attempt being made to convert this into an Atlantic Union. In so far as we oppose world government, or partial world government—and as this proposed Atlantic Union would be a partial world government—we are against converting this military alliance either into a permanent military alliance or into a form of world government.

5. Two-Party System. A one-party system is dictatorship. We must always maintain a two-party system. Today we are faced with the names of the two-party system, but in each we

have a division of conservatives and left-wingers. It is up to the women of America to get out and vote this year, not under the label of Democrat or Republican but as a right-winger or a left-winger; as a loyal American seeking to restore law and order, integrity and honor, Americanism, as conservatives or right-wingers; or as a so-called liberal—so liberal, in fact, as to be left-wingers. Get out and vote! Get your members to vote. This year of 1952 may be the turning point in how our two-party system will line up in the future. Out of this election, if the American voice is loud enough, may come a new alignment of political forces. We are non-partisan as a Society but let us not be unconcerned; let us vote as Americans for those candidates who give best promise of keeping America free. You make your choice. But make it. Let it be known that we have no intention of giving up our fight against World Socialism.

KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Pomeroy moved the adoption of the recommendation of the National Chairman of the National Defense Committee regarding the request that the President of the United States call a special session of Congress for the purpose of enacting legislation to outlaw the American Communist Party in the United States; and that the wording of the telegram be the same as expressed in Mrs. Reynolds' suggestion. Seconded by Mrs. Ainsworth and Mrs. Repass. Carried.

Mrs. Southgate moved that the Board authorize the making of a pin for the National Vice Chairmen. Seconded by Mrs. Greenlaw. Carried.

Mrs. Knorr moved that the third design for a Vice Chairmen's pin, submitted by J. E. Caldwell and Company, be adopted by this Board. Seconded by Mrs. Thomas. Lost.

Mrs. Hale moved that we choose the second pin designed by Caldwell, as illustrated on the card submitted to the National Board, for the National Vice Chairmen. Seconded by Mrs. Duncan. Carried.

Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Chairman of Approved Schools, read her report.

Report of Approved Schools Committee

As we begin our year's activities in our Approved Schools work, I hope you will stress the completion of any project which may be undertaken by your respective States. The time is relatively short and we hope this last year will bring much activity in our Committee.

What we give to our two schools is not a question of taking from the "haves" to give to the "have-nots" as is being done extensively in the U. S. You are giving to yourselves, in so much as you are helping to build a better nation through the education of these mountain children who are our ilk for they are descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, too. Our schools must either advance in every way or close, for children are here to stay.

So far in this current year K. D. S. is the recipient of the following which will be dedicated October 21:

From the C. A. R. a power mower, valued at \$500.00; campus lights from Missouri valued at \$1,000.00, and two rooms and bath have been added to Illinois Cottage. The Pennsylvania

Juniors are dedicating the renovated library. Their card parties are really a financial success. Colorado is giving \$200.00 in scholarships to both schools. The new stage and equipment from the National Officers Club D. A. R. valued at \$1,500.00 is ready for dedication. New Jersey is plumbing Becker Hall at the cost of \$1,500.00. Half of this has been paid. The school is co-heir to a valuable estate. I don't know how much the "co" entails but I hope it will be a sizable amount.

At Tamassee, Michigan is building a \$500.00 sidewalk and they have bought a drier for their laundry valued at \$500.00. Pennsylvania is renovating the two front living rooms in All States Dormitory. Two large fluorescent lights have been installed in Illinois Cottage, the interior of which has been painted. Mrs. Sisson has established a \$10,000.00 Scholarship Fund for boys in honor of Mr. Sisson. Indiana Cottage has been painted and other improvements are promised here. The stage of the auditorium is completed, and ready to be dedicated, beautiful curtains and drops have been installed. New Jersey is buying matching window draperies costing \$550.00. The \$1,500.00 grand piano given by the C. A. R. is in use. The room is beautiful and it was my privilege to attend the first commencement exercises there and I can tell you who have attended similar gatherings in the past that it was very comforting to see a seated audience. The building will be dedicated on Founder's Day. Ohio is giving \$3,000.00 for new kitchen equipment in Hobart Hall. We hope to convert to cafeteria mode of serving. The old custom of crowding food on the table in sufficient quantities would be eliminated along with a great deal of waste and confusion. While the child must select a well-balanced meal, he can take the amount of food he desires and that will make a noticeable difference in the amount of food used. We are buying a slicer, a peeler, a mixer and a dish washer. The Hobart Manufacturing Co. were generous to the extent of 10%. The change might be slow but we hope not. A cafeteria would not only be a food saver, but a help saver as well. K. D. S. has a cafeteria which functions beautifully and Tamassee would be no exception. The C. A. R. National project is an electric stove of which we hope the total cost will not exceed \$600.00. I'd love a bottled gas stove, too! Even though the electric ovens are used the greater part of the cooking is done with coal. The electric and gas stoves will be so convenient for "warming up." As the Tennessee Valley electric current will be available at Tamassee the cost of the power will be decreased. The new heating plant is completed, ready for use, and paid for. A small farm with buildings has been added to the campus. The usual repairs have been made at the school, venetian blinds added to two buildings, mattresses, blankets, sheets have been donated.

The alumni association which is just two years old has established a scholarship fund which already totals \$2,000.00. We attended the second banquet and you would have been delighted to see the alumni who returned. They are playing an important role in the various communities. Such splendid men and women who practically owe to us their place in the sun! The only regret

I heard them express was the fact that their youngsters could not have the advantage of schooling at Tamassee. We should be thankful that the faculties at both schools are composed of the highest types of Americans, and our children are perfectly safe under their expert guidance.

I should like to close my report, if I may, by reading a short prayer which recently came to my attention. I quote, "O, God, Our Father, let us not be content to wait and see what will happen to our schools, give us the courage to stand for something, lest we fall for anything."

HELEN C. BURNELLE, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

At this time of the year my report covers what has been done from the end of D. A. R. Congress to the present time. We have not been able to accomplish as much as in past years, because we have been terribly short handed. One of our maintenance men resigned the first of April, and we were unable to replace him until the first of August. The government, as you know, can pay so much more than we can afford. We have lost a total of six porters to the armed services, and each time, it has been a problem to replace them. Between loss of help and vacations, you can realize, we have been very hard hit, as far as our cleaning crew is concerned. I should like to point out to you that at Congress our labor bill was kept down to a figure under that of last year. Every effort is made to keep all maintenance expenses down the year round. While we are on the subject of Congress, I am glad to report to you that we only had one accident during the entire week, whereas, we usually have at least a half dozen. Each of the three Vice Chairmen of the Buildings and Grounds Committee serve as an inspector of one of the buildings. These inspections are made every month during the winter season and once every two months in the off season. In this way there is a constant check on the cleanliness and proper care of the buildings. They have reported a few minor things which were corrected immediately.

Each summer we get the paint brushes out and paint a corridor or a closet, where needed. Sometimes, we freshen a corridor by painting the door frame. This is especially true in the basement corridor of Constitution Hall where we have tons of baggage and musical instruments moved in or out practically each day. This equipment is handled by men, other than our own employees, and some of them are not as careful as they should be. The result is a scarred door frame which during the summer we try to improve by painting. One particular eyesore was the chair space behind the platform. This was painted and looks so much better. We are sure you will notice the improvement the next time you are in that part of the building. The room used by the conductor of the orchestra was given a coat of paint and now looks nice and clean. The passageway to the old library elevator in the basement was also painted.

For the first time in practically ten years, we have had the trees trimmed on the C Street side of the buildings. They need it badly, and, as a result, we get much more light and air. After the tree trimming, we put in our winter seed, and very shortly should have a beautiful lawn again. In this connection, we have, at long last, purchased a power lawn mower, which has pleased our gardener, Mr. Berry, very much. One of our elm trees on D Street is apparently the victim of the dutch elm disease and will probably have to be taken down. The trees here in Washington have suffered greatly this year because of disease, and, within a radius of three or four blocks, at least a dozen large trees have been taken down.

The flat tin part of the roof of Memorial Continental Hall was hand scraped and painted this summer. Our own maintenance men usually do this work, but a professional job was badly needed this year, so the work was awarded to an outside contractor. It is guaranteed for two years.

Again this year, two hundred seats in Constitution Hall tiers have been taken out and the covering turned around to make them last longer. This year, we also put leather binding around the edge of these seats to insure longer life to the covering. We also turned the same number of seat coverings in the orchestra where they showed great wear.

It was suggested by one of the building inspectors that the wiring on the footlights on the stage be renewed. This work has been taken care of during the summer.

After serving well for approximately 22 years, the water cooling system in Constitution Hall Building broke down and could not be repaired. Competitive bids were secured and a new system installed. The new system is, in some ways, like your new refrigerator and has a sealed unit which requires no oiling, also carries a five-year guarantee.

A great cause of worry to me has been the need of an emergency lighting system in Constitution Hall. In case the lights in this part of the city go out, by bombing or otherwise, we would not have had enough light for people to get down from the tiers—you can imagine the panic which would result from anything of this sort. Mr. Maynard, our Managing Director of Constitution Hall, who is always looking out for the comfort and protection of those who use the Hall, has spent a great deal of time and research trying to find the right type of lighting and the best available, at the least cost. Your Chairman is happy to report to you that we are on the right track. Experiments which were conducted this summer in Constitution Hall have not only sold us on the system, but, government officials who heard about our experiment and came to see it were so impressed they plan to place orders for their departments. They congratulated us on our farsightedness in arranging for the safety and protection of our people, by installing this system. I believe that we are the only auditorium in this vicinity with such an arrangement. These lights instantly illuminate the auditorium if the regular lights fail, without a person throwing a switch. It is 100% automatic. This unit carries a five-year guarantee, and, because of our cooperation with the manufacturer, we

were able to purchase it at a very good price. At least two more units are needed, and it is hoped we may be able to purchase them.

A comparison of the bills for electricity for the last two years has been requested. It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that there has been a saving of \$1,150.00, compared to the two years 1949 and 1950.

We have needed to replace many articles in the pantry and kitchen for sometime. Most of these pieces of equipment have either worn out or been broken during the years. Several months ago we purchased pastry boards, slicers, glass pitchers, glasses and electric ovens. From time to time we hope to buy a few more pieces of equipment, and replenish this very depleted department of our house.

The increase in visitors to our buildings has been tremendous during the past six months, especially through the Memorial Continental Hall entrance on 17th Street. We always try very hard to keep the entrances washed thoroughly and the woodwork scrubbed. Now we do this work once a week in order to keep these doorways to our lovely buildings as you would like them. The center doors had a fresh coat of paint this summer, which improved the appearance quite a bit. It may interest you to know that, during the past six months, approximately 5,000 people visited our buildings.

Twenty-five of the light globes in the corridors of our buildings were replaced this summer. Many of these light globes have been cracked for a period of years, and the new ones certainly improve the looks of these passageways.

Many of the wall clocks in the various offices decided not to run this past summer. We tried to have them repaired, and, when this could not be done we purchased several new ones.

The engagements for Constitution Hall for the 1952-1953 season looks very promising, and we are contemplating a very busy year. One of our very old lessees, the National Geographic Society, is planning to have two lectures each Friday, instead of one, in order to try and accommodate the many applicants for these interesting lectures.

I am most grateful to you, Madam President General, for your kindly consideration and helpfulness at all times. Deep appreciation is expressed to Mr. Harold L. Maynard, our Managing Director, for his fine cooperation and efficient handling of our buildings; to Mr. Eugene Cuppett, our able Superintendent, and to Miss Dee Reddington, my secretary, for her splendid ability in taking care of the many matters which arise in the office of the Buildings and Grounds, and for her faithful service.

Alice B. Haig, *Chairman*.

Recess was taken at 12:40 p.m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2 p.m., the President General, Mrs. Patton, presiding.

Mrs. H. B. Kirkpatrick, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, reported on progress of her Committee, and stated that she would have a full report at the next regular Board meeting.

Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Chairman of the Committee for Erection of a Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, read her report.

Report of Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge

In April 1952, we reported the construction of the Memorial Bell Tower had reached to the top of the Memorial Room, a height of approximately fifty feet. Today the construction of the Tower has reached a height of 100 feet with only twelve feet, which is the top of the spiral stairway, to be completed. With no unforeseen difficulties the construction will be completed and the scaffolding removed by mid-November. The bells will be placed in the belfry but not ready for use until some weeks later.

The following contributions have been received:

From Miss Faustine Dennis, Chairman, \$977.40, proceeds from snack bar operated by the Daughters of the District of Columbia during Continental Congress.

From Mississippi State Society, \$1,250.00, proceeds from the Natchez garden party.

From the Children of the American Revolution for the frieze of native animals and birds in the Memorial Room, \$2,284.81.

From sale of Christmas cards, note cards and cookbooks	\$3,092.35
To MacArthur Fund, \$65.00.	
Received for construction	28,210.91
Received for memorials	9,376.75

Total receipts \$40,580.01

Names on the Honor Roll, 308—total to date, 7,612.

100% registers at \$1.00 per member, 302 chapters.

Total for MacArthur Fund to date, \$7,312.38 (a few pledges remain to be paid).

Cookbooks on hand, 1,582.

Boxes Christmas cards and note cards on hand, 19,744.

The list of Honor Rolls will be closed December 1st. All inscriptions for the Rotary Standards which includes names of State and National Officers and chapter rolls, will be closed December 1st, when these lists will be prepared for the bronze tablets.

Please concentrate on the Chapter Register of one dollar per member. The Chapter Registers will be placed in two copper containers. These boxes will be set in two receptacles in the floor of the Memorial Room. A floor block is reserved which will be inscribed to indicate where the Registers have been placed.

Total contributions to Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Fund from March 1950, through August 1952, \$123,755.72. Amount needed for completion September 1, 1952, \$38,000.00.

ANITA G. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

Miss Goodwin moved that the pilgrimage to Valley Forge, for the dedication service marking the completion of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower, be Saturday, April 18, 1953. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Carried.

Mrs. Groves moved the adoption of this recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Treasurer General be authorized to borrow money to pay Valley Forge Bell Tower construction bills, should funds not be available when bills are presented. Seconded by Mrs. Lee. Carried.

Mrs. Anderson moved that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, approve

the Daughters of the American Revolution service at the Cathedral of the Pines in Rindge, New Hampshire, on the last Sunday in August each year; and that the Chaplain General, in her annual letter, inform every state chaplain of this service, and urge members to attend, if possible. Seconded by Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. Duncan voted to amend the previous motion by substituting the word "commend" for the word "approve." Seconded by Miss Hawkins. Carried.

The motion as amended was voted on and lost.

Mrs. Duncan moved that the National Board of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, commend the New Hampshire Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, upon the holding of the annual August service at the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, New Hampshire. Seconded by Mrs. Hale. Carried.

Mrs. Lee moved that the name of the State from which the money came be eliminated on the roll of honor of World War I and World War II in the Valley Forge Bell Tower. Seconded by Mrs. Thomas. Carried.

Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Chairman of the Building Completion Committee, read her report.

Report of Building Completion Committee

To those of you who heard me speak to the State Regents, most of what I have to say will not be news. But, for the record, the D. A. R. debt presently stands at \$182,000.00. And will surely be reduced to \$180,000.00 by the end of the month. I am not worried about the \$80,000.00. On past performance the States and Chapters can be counted on to cover that amount at least by their normal contributions. It is that last hundred thousand which causes us furiously to think! So, at the New York State Conference last week, I launched a DRIVE for THE LAST HUNDRED. And promptly received a pledge for the first thousand from Miss Edla Gibson, past Vice President General. Surely there are 99 other loyal D. A. R. members, or groups of members, who can become members of the LAST HUNDRED THOUSAND CLUB by sending contributions in units of \$1,000.00. This is NOT to conflict with the normal flow of gifts. Please do not go home and try to make up a thousand dollar unit out of gifts that would come in anyway. That would defeat our purpose. This is what the Community Chest calls a Special Gifts Division.

For the last two years we have been emphasizing the responsibility of the individual member. Now we would like to emphasize the responsibility of the special individual member—those who can and will give larger amounts in order to cancel the debt this year—money they can give to the D. A. R. and deduct from their income tax. And the Chapters will get credit AND STARS.

The time has come, your Chairman says,

To talk of many things:

Of princesses with cash to give,

Of queens and also kings;

And why the money should come in

To make our debt have wings!

Every member of the National Board can help. Either you know people whom you can approach, and get a contribution from them, or you can give us the names of people to whom we can write a most persuasive letter.

These letters will be sent in November, so please send us, practically immediately, the names of those whom you will approach, so we will not duplicate letters, and the names of those to whom you want us to write. This drive must be started AT ONCE, so that we will know about where we stand by the January 31st Board meeting. We have already been given many valuable "leads." And the original Charter Member of The Last Hundred Thousand Club has pledged the first thousand. I would be perfectly willing to receive more pledges right now, if the spirit moves! But, please, give us your best thoughts and your highest inspiration. The end is really in sight!

We CAN pay off the D. A. R. debt THIS YEAR. Please help all you can.

HELEN B. ADAMS, *Chairman.*

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read a letter from Mrs. T. B. Throckmorton, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Mrs. Kerr moved that five former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Carried.

Mrs. Parker moved that the National Board of

Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, join with the Children of the American Revolution in requesting the Federal Government to appropriate funds for research in polio. Seconded by Mrs. Yarbrough. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Trehwella, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 231; total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: originals, 2,481; supplementals, 403; total, 2,884.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, *Registrar General.*

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the 231 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,481 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

Adjournment was taken at 3:45 p. m.

EMILY L. CURRIER
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Magazine Transfers \$12,000 to Current Fund

AS may be seen from the National Board Minutes, on page 1245 of this issue, the amount of \$12,000 was authorized by the Board of Management to be transferred from the D. A. R. MAGAZINE Fund to the Current Fund of the National Society. This amount has thus been paid over to the Current Fund from the MAGAZINE Fund.

When this Administration of the National Society took office in April, 1950, it was soon learned that there was not enough money in the MAGAZINE Fund to meet its obligations and carry on its work. So, in the call for the Special Meeting of the National Board for June, 1950, it was stated that one order of business would be the question of the transfer of \$12,000 for the MAGAZINE from the Current Fund. This transfer to the MAGAZINE was duly made that June from the Current Fund.

On Sept. 1, 1950, when the present Editor took over the business management of the MAGAZINE as well as its editorship, there was \$5,741.97 in the MAGAZINE Fund.

With the plan to boost advertisements from the State Societies and Chapters and

with many economies in operation put into effect, the MAGAZINE has been able to build up a substantial surplus. Besides the amount now in its regular account, there is \$40,000 on savings accounts drawing 3 and 3½ per cent interest in four different savings institutions in Washington, D. C.

Hence, the National Board on October 16, 1952, felt that the amount that this Administration transferred from the Current Fund in June, 1950, for the MAGAZINE, should be returned to the Current Fund, since the MAGAZINE is now in such good financial condition. This was accordingly voted by the Board, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

This means that so far the MAGAZINE has been entirely self-supporting during the present Administration, has paid back the sum put up for it at the beginning of the Administration, and now has a substantial balance to its credit. It is hoped that the ads will continue to roll in and the MAGAZINE can continue its excellent financial record.

Ohio—Century and a Half Of Progress

BY OHIO DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLICITY DIVISION

AS Ohians get ready to light the 150th candle on the State's birthday cake, old prophets who spoke when the State was young beam down from their corner of Ohio heaven. The words of great promise and hope uttered by the State's founding fathers have been fulfilled and surpassed. Today, on the eve of its Sesquicentennial year, Ohio stands out among the States as one of the nation's most powerful forces—in history, culture, industry, agriculture, recreation, and, in fact, almost any field one can name.

Ranking in the lowest third of the nation in land area, Ohio is one of the top three States in industry; one of the top ten in agriculture; one of the top three in number of tourists; one of the top six in population. Ohio's sons and daughters have distinguished themselves in the arts, sciences and the fields of aviation, electricity, sports, entertainment, and, above all, in public service and politics.

Ohio, the mother of Presidents, an empire within an empire, has seen eight sons hold the nation's highest office. Ohio gave birth to both of this modern age's greatest inventions, the airplane and the electric light. Ohio has developed from a land of agricultural pursuits to its present status as the technology center of the world.

Ohio's list of Presidents includes William Henry Harrison, North Bend; Ulysses Simpson Grant, Point Pleasant; Rutherford B. Hayes, Delaware; James Abram Garfield, Orange Township; Benjamin Harrison, North Bend; William McKinley, Niles; William Howard Taft, Cincinnati; Warren Gamaliel Harding, Blooming Grove.

Each of these great leaders has played an important part in Ohio's past. During 1953, each of them will be accorded his due honor when Ohioans everywhere observe the 150th birthday of the Buckeye State.

In Ohio, the Sesquicentennial celebration will commence officially on March 1 at Chillicothe, the site of Ohio's first capital. It will last throughout 1953, and

each city, town and hamlet in every section of the State will participate in the celebration. Every strata of society, from school children through the group of leading citizens forming the Sesquicentennial Committee, will participate in the celebration. Ohio's 150th birthday observance cannot be pinned to one huge celebration in a certain place at a certain time, but more rightfully will be a continuing series of celebrations in each community throughout the State, with every Ohioan and every Ohio organization participating in the observance.

One lady, of whom all Ohio is proud, will be sure to be an active celebrant. Besides being a daughter of Ohio, she is also a leading daughter to countless other civic-minded women throughout the nation. Ohio is proud of the distinguished niche held by Mrs. Marguerite Courtright Patton, native Ohioan and President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Patton has directed the organization for nearly three years, having reached this important post through persevering service to the Daughters of the American Revolution for more than 40 years. From her home in Columbus, Ohio's capital city, Mrs. Patton has traveled to every section of the United States on speaking engagements and duties for the National Society. On each of these visits, she has been a capable and charming good-will ambassador from her native Buckeye State.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, a Past President General and Honorary President General, N. S. D. A. R., is also an Ohioan of which the State is deservedly proud; and two other Past Presidents General, now deceased, were born in Ohio but were not elected from there, these being Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first President General, and Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

These names must of necessity be added to that list of Ohioans who have distinguished themselves in nearly all fields of endeavor known to man. Only a few of the names on that list can be mentioned

in a brief article like this. But typical of that almost interminable list are names like Thomas A. Edison, the Wright Brothers, Eddie Rickenbacker, General Curtis LeMay, Howard Chandler Christy, Ben Fairless, Lowell Thomas, Harrison Dillard, Mal Whitfield, Hopalong Cassidy, Roy Rogers, Joe E. Brown, William Green, James Thurber, Sherwood Anderson and Howard Barlow.

Familiar names in the fields of public service and politics to Ohioans and Americans are such names as Frank J. Lausche, Governor of Ohio; Supreme Court Justice, Harold H. Burton, Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, Senator Robert A. Taft, Senator John W. Bricker, and former Price Director Michael DiSalle.

In 1950, Ohio ranked third in the number of sightseeing visitors, yet the money spent by visitors in Ohio raised Ohio's rank in that respect to second place. While Ohio does not rely on any single tourist attraction, its location causes it to be the nation's chief stop-over State for vacationers. Just how important Ohio is as a central point for the nation is the startling fact that more than 70 per cent of the nation's population lies within a 500-mile radius of Columbus. Ohio is, literally, the "hub of the nation."

While in Ohio visitors travel to northern Ohio to see and play in Lake Erie, to southern Ohio to visit the beautiful Hocking Parks and Lake Hope, to eastern Ohio to relax at the 14 lakes of the Muskingum Conservancy District, and to western Ohio to follow the trails of Anthony Wayne and swim, fish and boat at such places as Grand Lake, Indian Lake and Lake Loramie.

Industrially, Ohio is the backbone of America, one of the few States which can be called industrially self-sufficient. The meeting place of Ohio coal and Great Lakes iron ores, Ohio naturally evolved

into a titan in the iron and steel industry. More important, Ohio has become the nation's leader in production of all-important machine tools, the indispensable working equipment of mechanized industry.

Ohio is a world leader in such diversified products as playing cards and Bibles; soap and Chinese foods; rubber and living room tables; liederkranz cheese and business machines; also glassware and matches.

In agriculture, Ohio has more acres under glass than any other State. Third in maple syrup production, Ohio is among the top ten in corn, wheat, hay, oats, soybeans, grapes, apples, potatoes, honey, dairy products, sugar beets, and hogs, poultry and sheep.

While Ohio has fostered the modern age's great inventions, Ohio in the present day is furthering world progress through research at huge laboratories in all sections of Ohio. Atomic Energy Commission laboratories at Cincinnati are working on peacetime uses of this new source of energy. Another huge Atom Bomb plant has been authorized for a mammoth site between Chillicothe and Portsmouth. In Cleveland, Nela Park's "University of Light," a division of the General Electric Corporation, is pacing forward steps in lighting all over the world, and the Lewis Flight Propulsion laboratory is exploring the mysteries of supersonic flight. In Columbus, Battelle Memorial Institute, the world's largest private research laboratory, is probing a path of progress for American and international industry.

Ohio, "An Empire Within An Empire" for the past 150 years, launches in 1953 a Sesquicentennial observance which looks forward as it honors the past. Ohioans will continue to work for the next 150 years, at least, on building a better future for Ohioans, Americans and citizens of the world.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY SERVES MANY YOUNG PEOPLE

Ohio State University at Columbus is a land-grant institution. On September 17, 1873, seventeen students started studies in the new Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College; five years later it became known as Ohio State University. Since that time it has grown steadily until today it ranks among the largest universities of all kinds in the United States. Courses have been added and activities expanded, so there are now 88 departments of instruction, divided among ten colleges, a graduate school and nine special schools. Each year students are enrolled from every county in Ohio, every State and about 50 foreign countries, a total of about 24,000 students.



OHIO HONORS WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION
HER OWN DAUGHTER

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General



OHIO PAYS LOVING TRIBUTE TO THE
PATRIOTIC SERVICE OF
Mrs. Ralph Oral Whitaker, State Regent

Greetings and Best Wishes
ANN SIMPSON DAVIS CHAPTER

Columbus, Ohio

A Loving Tribute

To Our President General

MRS. JAMES B. PATTON

BOOKS

NEW and USED at SPECIAL PRICES
FIFTY FREE CATALOGS

On EDUCATIONAL and GENERAL SUBJECTS, including AMERICANA and BASIC WESTERN CLASSICS. Write for List.
Established 1902 — We Also Buy Books

Long's College Book Co.

Columbus 1, Ohio

The Harris Company

Opticians

106 East Broad Street

Columbus, Ohio

Baldwin And Knabe Pianos



114-116 E. BROAD ST.

Home of the Hammond Organ

Greetings

to the

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Your esteemed President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, Columbus, Ohio,
is one of our valued customers)

We Now Serve 216,000 Consumers In

23 Ohio Counties

COLUMBUS AND SOUTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC COMPANY



*In Grateful Tribute to
Our Beloved President General*

MRS. JAMES B. PATTON

Mrs. Patton has integrity and leadership ability. She commands great respect, and has given wise counsel to help meet grave issues facing the American people.

For her sincere devotion to our beloved country and our Society, for her selflessness and her quality of endearing herself to others, Ann Simpson Davis Chapter proudly honors its distinguished Associate Member, Marguerite Courtright Patton.

*With Loving Gratitude to
Our State Regent of Ohio*

MRS. RALPH O. WHITAKER

Mrs. Whitaker is a woman of Christian character and capacity. The Ohio Society's achievements reflect her effective leadership. For her gracious understanding and true friendliness, we give sincere tribute.



Honoring

MRS. E. McMULLEN DINES

Regent

Ann Simpson Davis Chapter

A Charter Member of our Chapter, we have pride in Mrs. Dines' able leadership, her understanding, her friendliness and devotion to service.

*This page is Dedicated by Members and Friends of Ann Simpson Davis Chapter of
Columbus, Ohio.*

IN HONOR OF MRS. JAMES B. PATTON

Names of distinguished sons and daughters whom Ohio has given to the service of the State and Nation provide a long honor roll.

Inspired leaders have kept the State in the forefront in religious, educational, cultural, civic, agricultural, and industrial pursuits since its admission to the Union in 1803.

As Ohio prepares to celebrate its Sesquicentennial Anniversary in 1953, the State gratefully commends the accomplishments of these leaders—the living as well as those who have passed on.

Among the living whom Ohio business is pleased to honor is Mrs. James B. Patton, Columbus, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Patton justly has received national recognition for her leadership in devotion to the American Constitution, the principles of the Republic, and her patriotic service to the Nation and her fellow citizens.

Ohio honors Mrs. Patton and the Daughters of the American Revolution and acknowledges their work and leadership on behalf of those principles of government which make us a free people.

(This page sponsored by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Columbus)

THE STORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

Courtesy

The Franklin County Historical Society

Next year the people of Franklin County will participate in a twin Sesquicentennial celebration—the 150th birthday of both the County and the State of Ohio. The State was inaugurated March 1, 1803, and Franklin County was organized April 30, 1803, one of the first Counties to be carved from the new State.

During the forthcoming Sesqui year, the County's young people will be made aware of their great heritage through historical pilgrimages and local community celebrations. And then there will be the big 30-day Ohio State Fair, which will feature many special exhibits and shows dedicated to the Sesquicentennial observance.

Franklinton, now Columbus, was laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivant and was the first town platted in the Scioto Valley north of Chillicothe. It became the County Seat in 1803, and remained its seat of justice until 1824 when it was removed to Columbus.

The first newspaper in Franklin County originated in Worthington as the *Western Intelligencer* in 1811, with George Smith as printer; it was financed by James Kilbourne and Ezra Griswold. In 1814 the paper was transferred to Columbus and then became known as the *Columbus Gazette*. From it came the present widely known *Ohio State Journal*.

Situated geographically in the center of the State of Ohio, Franklin County was at once the logical site for the Capital of the State. At the edge of the great midwest prairie lands, its fields are rolling and its plains wide and fertile. Within its 550 square miles there dwell approximately a half million people.

A cultured community, Columbus has more than a hundred schools and is the seat of Ohio State University, sixth largest in the United States and fourth largest State University. Other historic schools in the County are Capital University, St. Mary of the Springs College, Central College and Otterbein College in nearby Westerville.

Being a capital city, many of the State institutions are located in Columbus and Franklin County. Its nearness to the coal, iron and natural gas fields make it an important commercial and manufacturing center. Its diversified industries, producing such products as castings, machine tools, shoes, railroad cars, automotive parts, aircraft, printing and publishing, meat packing and food producing, plus the huge payroll received through the location of many State and Federal offices here, make it a stable community, less affected by economic fluctuations than many other cities and counties.

Leadership in public affairs of Franklin County has always been looking ahead. This is evidenced by the fact that there are some two thousand miles of city streets, county and State highways within its borders. The public buildings in Columbus are of fine construction, well planned and reflect both the dignity and beauty that a capital city should have.

Much of the past history of Franklin County can be traced through the history of its transportation systems. Graduating from toll roads to free turnpikes, from fords to bridges, from canal system to steam and electric railroads, and finally to boulevards and improved highways, Franklin County has achieved the prominence that should make its courageous pioneers proud.

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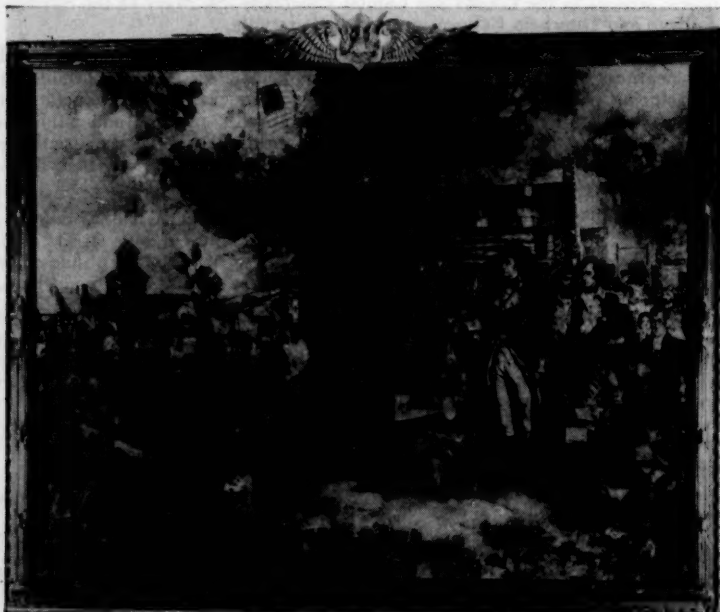
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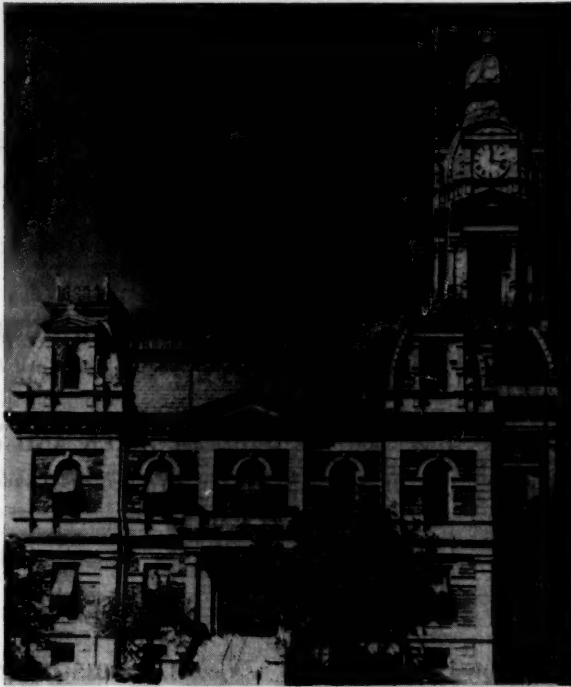
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Madison County, Ohio



Madison County Courthouse

On March 10, 1810, the County had been made and named Madison for James Madison, President of the United States.

During the Legislative session of 1810-11, Peter Light, Allen Trimble and Lewis Newson were appointed to select a location for the County seat of Madison County. They came to a decision on August 9, 1811, and Patrick McLene was appointed Director to lay off a town upon this land and name it London.

The first Court House, a two hundred and seventy dollar structure, was completed March 5, 1813, but three years later a more spacious and substantial building was erected at a cost of \$7,782.02.

Bonds were issued in October, 1889, for a new Court House, the cost to be \$127,666.00, and it was to be located at the corner of High and Main Streets. Work on the present building was begun 1890 and completed 1893.

Madison County has an area of 464 square miles. Population 22,300. The County seat, London, Ohio.

There are eleven County officials with offices in the Court House.

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GLENN R. DAUGHERTY
GEORGE W. TAYLOR

County Auditor
FOREST R. HANSON

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FOREST E. SIDNER

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MRS. LOWELL F. HOBART, REGENT, ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL 1926-1929, and PRESIDENT GENERAL 1929-1932.

MRS. A. HOWARD HINCKLE, ORGANIZED this CHAPTER in 1893 and was its First REGENT; OHIO'S FIRST STATE REGENT, and HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1895-1896.

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, REGENT, FOUNDED "THE CHILDREN of the REPUBLIC" in 1901 and became its NATIONAL CHAIRMAN. This group is now called JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS. Mrs. Murphy was VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1905-1906.

MRS. THOMAS KITE, REGENT, was VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1913-1914, and this Honor was conferred upon her for life.

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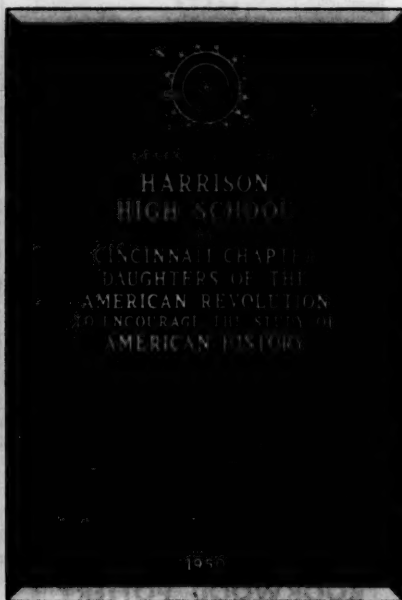
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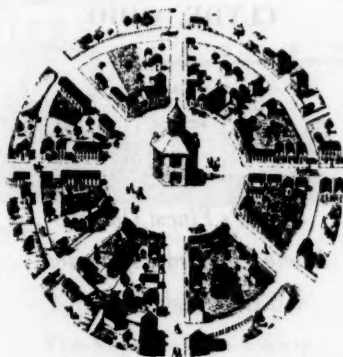
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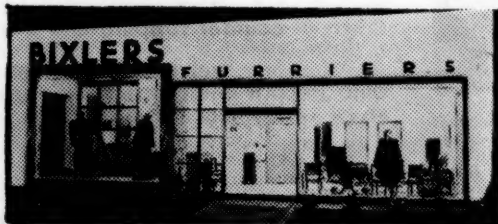
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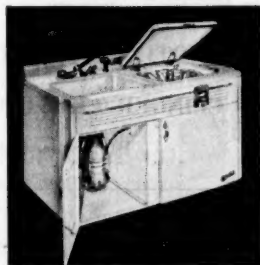
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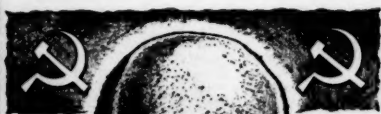
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Dear to Stark County residents are the scenic charms of Stark County lakes—Congress Lake, Lake Cable, Lake O'Springs, Willowdale, Meyers Lake, and others. Educationally Stark Countians are proud of their only college, Mount Union. Historically the county has the distinction of having within its boundaries the spot where the first white settler's cabin of Ohio stood. Musically, Stark County is proud of its merchant son and philanthropist, Augustus L. Juilliard, who founded the famous Juilliard School of Music in New York City.

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[1392]

STARK COUNTY

Stark County was created by Act of State Legislature in 1808, and organized in 1809. Canton was selected as county seat. Stark County is the only county in Ohio having three cities—Canton, founded in 1805; Massillon, founded in 1826, and Alliance, founded in 1850.

Stark County was for a hundred years the greatest agricultural county in Ohio,—first in Merino sheep, wheat and oats, and thanks to the Hartville swamps, first in small vegetables. Massillon was called the "wheat city." John Martig pioneered in cheese production and became the cheese king of America, with headquarters at Louisville, Stark County. The county fairs, sponsored by the County Commissioners, have been held annually for 102 years. Stark County is a rich center for dairy and beef cattle, dairies and provision companies. The glaciated soils of the northern part of the county are the richest; the unglaciated hills of the southern half are more scenic but less productive agriculturally.

The first wave of county development was started by the Ohio-Erie Canal. The next era of prosperity followed the coming of the railroad. The third came with the development of steel and the automobile. We are now in the fourth period, that of air transportation, with the wonderful Akron-Canton Airport on the county border.

Massillon has contributed coal, threshing machines, steel, furnaces and stoves, and rubber products. Alliance has contributed

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William McKinley Memorial Monument

CANTON, OHIO

Canton was founded in 1805 by Bezaleel Wells, who founded Steubenville, Ohio. Its growth was slow until the Pennsylvania Railroad reached the community in 1852.

Since then it has had three successive periods of industrial development, overlapping each other. The first saw it become the greatest center for the manufacture of reapers and mowers in the world. The greatest company of this period was C. Aultman & Company, 1852-1900. The second period saw the establishment of Duerber Hampden Watch Company at Canton—largest integrated watch case and watch manufacturing plant in the world, 1886-1927.

The third period saw Canton develop as the cradle of alloy steel, to become the greatest center of alloy steel production in the world—which also means the greatest center for electric furnace steel, and steel scrap. The Henry Ford vanadium alloy steel tests in 1906-1907 gave the start. The two largest companies in this field are The Republic Steel Corporation, the forerunner units of which in Canton were founded between 1887 and 1902; and The Timken Roller Bearing Company, which moved to Canton from St. Louis in 1902. Another concern with a great world-wide organization is The Hoover Company of North Canton, founded in 1908, which has made electric cleaners a household world.

As a city of diversified industries Canton's manufacturing plants turn out scores of other products that go around the world—including high-speed, heavy-duty engines, forgings, street lamp lighting systems, steel lockers and shelving, safes and locks, rolling mill equipment, enamelware, glazed tile and brick, rubber gloves, printing presses, stamping presses, aluminum products, dental equipment, water softeners and cleansers, mine doors and coal cutting bits, just to mention a few.

Politically Canton is known as the home town of President McKinley, in whose honor a beautiful monument has been erected. Culturally Canton has a rich tradition, a musical-lecture course that brought the world's greatest musicians and speakers for 40 years, a Player's Guild, a Symphony orchestra, a Civic Music Association, a civic opera, and one of the oldest newspapers in Ohio, *The Canton Repository*, having a continuous history of 137 years. Historically interesting is the Deubles Jewelry store, oldest Jewelry company in America continuously in the same family.

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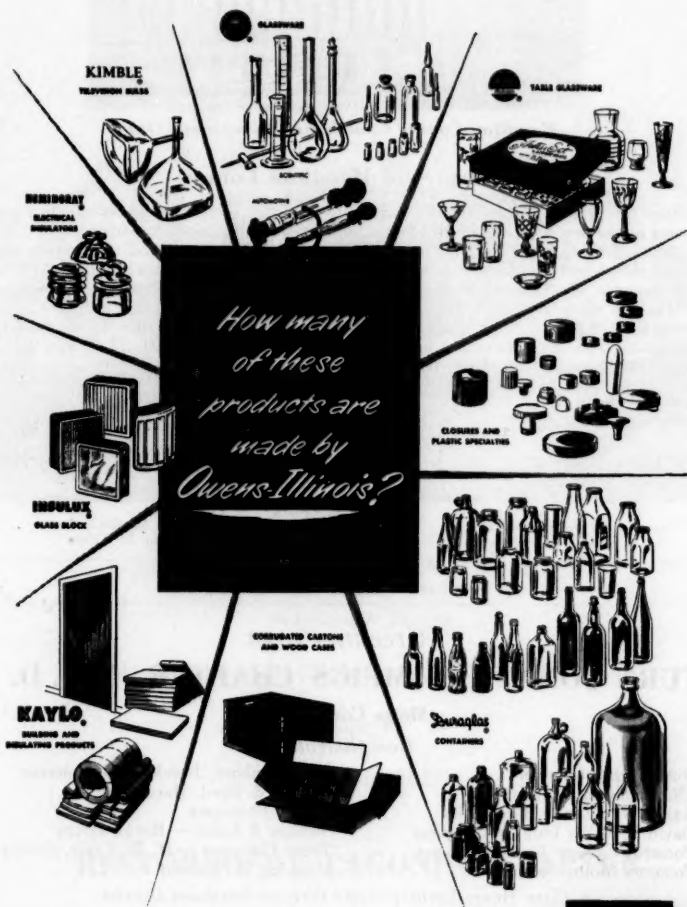
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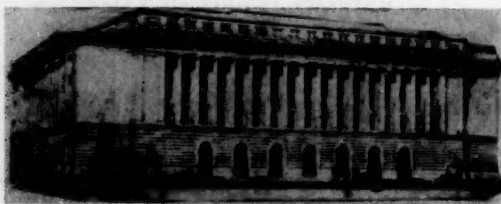
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On July 9, 1788, General St. Clair arrived in Marietta and proceeded to organize the Northwest Territory. On the second of January, 1790, General St. Clair arrived at Losantiville. After consultation with Judge Symmes, the General made a part of the purchase into a County which was to be called Hamilton after the Secretary of the Treasury.

The first Church built in Hamilton County was that at Columbia, for the Baptist Society, organized in that settlement and the first school in the County was opened July 21, 1790, also in Columbia, by John Reily. The above picture shows the fifth Courthouse for Hamilton County.

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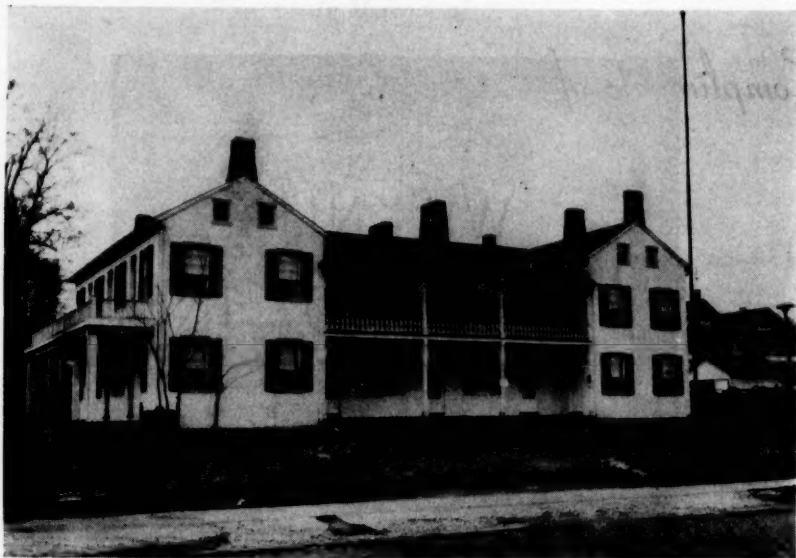
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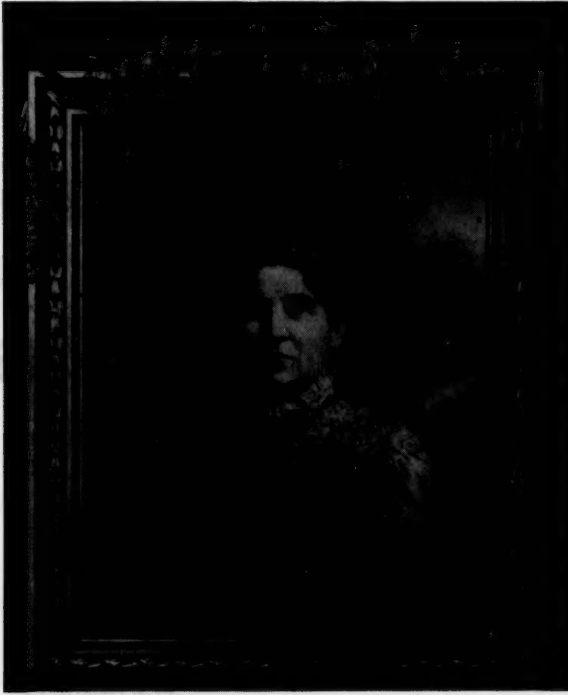
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State Regent of Ohio, 1895-1897.

Vice President General from Ohio.

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For 12 years Editor of the *American Monthly Magazine*—Official Organ of the National Society.

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Organized December 19, 1891

Chapter No. 12 in National Society

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DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

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Organized February 13, 1895

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N. S. D. A. R.**

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For Her Efficient Leadership of National Society, D. A. R.

1926

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WILLIAM HORNEY CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Jeffersonville, Ohio
Mrs. Frank R. Marshall, Regent

1952

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Ohio State Regent and Organizing Regent

of the

William Horney Chapter, D. A. R.

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A Gold Star Chapter with Three Blue Stars and a Member of the Honor Roll of Valley Forge Bell Tower.

SCOUT DAVID WILLIAMS CHAPTER

Mrs. Blanche Holt Marsh, *Regent*

WILLIAMS COUNTY

(The Northwest Corner of Ohio)

Dedicates this space in honor of its Sons and Daughters who have made the supreme sacrifice that present and future generations may enjoy all the blessings of a free and united country.

The County is named for David Williams, one of the three men who captured the British Spy, Major André, during the Revolutionary War, resulting in a turning point in the war.

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1923-1926*

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**Charlene Mark Weidinger
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*Deceased.

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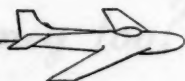
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The Daughters of the American Revolution
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The Mary Stanley Chapter
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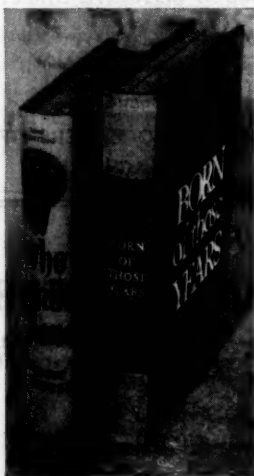
"Does your chapter need money too?"

We have found a way to raise funds for our treasury and at the same time make an equal contribution to a worthy cause. The idea appeals to us so much that we are taking this means to tell our sister Chapters about it.

The Share-N-Share plan was "born" at our September meeting. It is simply this: Perry Burgess, the husband of one of our members, has written two fascinating, world-famous books. The author and his publishers have waived all profits on books sold by the D. A. R.

One-half of the profits is retained by the D. A. R. Chapter making the sale. The other half goes to the Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation).

We do hope you will further this Share-N-Share activity in your local Chapter. For, if each member bought—or sold—only one of each book, the entire building fund could be paid off as a tribute to our President General, Mrs. Marguerite C. Patton; besides having the personal satisfaction of assisting medical science and enlightening the public on an important subject.



the SHARE-N-SHARE plan

- 1** THE D. A. R. makes no investment. The Leonard Wood Memorial furnishes all promotional literature and order blanks on request.

Your Chapter makes \$. . .

	Title	Cost	25% to D. A. R.
2	WHO WALK ALONE	\$3.50	\$.88
	BORN OF THOSE YEARS	4.00	1.00
	Combination, both books	7.00	1.75

- 3** There is no delivery problem. Your chapter forwards individual orders with remittance (less your profit) to the Leonard Wood Memorial. The books will be mailed directly to the individual purchaser.

For order blanks, stating number desired, write to:

MRS. C. S. SHIFLET, REGENT
MARY STANLEY CHAPTER, D. A. R.
AUSTINBURG ROAD, ASHTABULA, OHIO

Leonard Wood Memorial

(Continued from page 1292)

Wood's name will still be known and revered by tens of thousands because he was a physician—a friend of the friendless.

It was on July twenty-fifth, General Wood asked his countrymen to sponsor scientific research in the neglected field of leprosy in these words: "I know of no appeal that has been made in a more worthy cause than this one. I bespeak your support and assistance in this great work."

Dr. Harvey Cushing quoted Wood as saying: "There is one more thing I want to do—clear the Philippines of leprosy." By August sixth, just thirteen days after he had made his appeal to the American public, this illustrious man was dead. But General Wood's spirit lives on, and his spirit was the same as that which we call American. It can be found engraved on the Statue of Liberty:

"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore;
Send these, the homeless, tempest tossed,
to me:

I lift my Lamp beside the golden door."

Whenever I think of the victims of leprosy I think of this verse—this American spirit—the spirit that was Wood's. For these ill people medical science is the lamp—their cure the golden door!

Why should you be interested in the subject of leprosy? On September seventeenth, the Mary Stanley Chapter met. At the request of three persons, Mrs. C. S. Shifflet (our present Regent), Mrs. Nell Crowell (who was Regent at the time I was taken into the D. A. R.), and Mrs. Edmunds Blowers (State Director, Northeast District, Ohio), I explained a simple plan by which the entire balance owed on the D. A. R. building fund could be paid off in a very short time as a tribute to Mrs. Patton. For, by this simple plan—if each member pledged to either buy, or sell, but one of each book offered—the minimum profit of the total membership would be \$321,519.48 (or on the combination offer, \$229,286.75).

It is called the SHARE-N-SHARE Plan and if you will be so kind as to turn to the advertisement in this issue paid for by

the Mary Stanley Chapter, it tells about the plan.

In closing, I wish to take this opportunity to thank all those who have given their cooperation and support to this project which helps two worthy organizations at one time.

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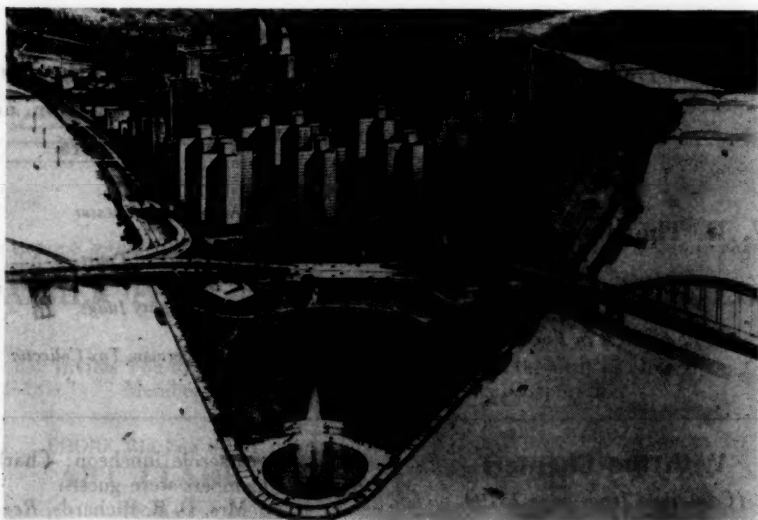
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A project of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



The 36-acre park at the forks of the Ohio in Pittsburgh is being built to perpetuate the historic significance and to restore the beauty of this world-famous "Gateway to the West" for the cultural and recreational enjoyment of all the people.

The old Fort Pitt Block House will remain at its original site, without change to the structure.

Samuel S. Lewis, Secretary,
Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters

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**Greetings to members of
Sara De Soto Chapter, Daughters
of the American Revolution, and
visiting Daughters.**

Glover E. Ashby, *Tax Assessor*W. A. Wynne, *Clerk of Court*John D. Justice, *County Judge*Miss Charlie Hagerman, *Tax Collector***With the Chapters***(Continued from page 1319)*

of decision had come to stress the American way of life, as socialism leads to totalitarianism. A book review given by Mrs. M. T. Epling on underground railroads and their relation to "Poke Patch" stations.

The Chapter was hostess at a reception honoring Mrs. Harry F. Aspinwall, a National Vice Chairman; guests were members of Chapters of Southeast District; Point Pleasant and Huntington, West Virginia. One hundred guests were present. Ten new members were initiated into our social life, also C. A. R. Our gift linen table cloth enhanced the beautifully appointed refreshment table; the gift flag waved a welcome at the entrance.

A tradition of our Chapter to assist the Archaeological Society pay tribute to General Lafayette, domiciled at "Our House," May, 1825; exercises honoring our French hero are observed. Flag Day was observed at the Regent's home in Rio Grande; the Pledge of Allegiance, ritual invocation pre-

ceded the casserole luncheon; Charleston Associate members were guests.

Mrs. D. R. Richards, *Regent***State Activities***(Continued from page 1314)*

Most of the sessions of the Conference were held at the new First Evangelical United Brethren Church, which was built on the former homestead of the late Mrs. William H. Crosby, past Vice-President General. When the house was razed, the Erskine-Perry Sears Chapter acquired and contributed a late Empire sofa, circa 1845, upholstered in rose velour, to the Wisconsin State Room in Memorial Continental Hall in memory of Mrs. Crosby.

Miriam Eastman Arnold
*State Corresponding Secretary***THE MESSENGER FAMILY GENEALOGY**

Includes the history of the first emigrant, Andrew Messenger, New Haven, Ct., prior to 1689. Also the families of Isham, Melcher, Kelsey, Holcombe, Stratton, Case, Filer, (Fyler) Higley, Moore, Bliss and Phelps.

PRICE \$5.00

Compiled and Edited by
MRS. ASA CLAY MESSENGER
439 N. King St., Xenia, Ohio

SARA DE SOTO CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Sarasota, Florida

Extends Greetings

As the Christmas Season approaches may the true spirit of Him whose birthday
we celebrate live in your hearts forever

We express appreciation to those who have so generously contributed to our pages.

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241 Main Street

Quiz Program

1. When is Old Christmas Day?
2. One of the most sacred historic shrines in American history takes its name from an humble blacksmith shop; what is its name?
3. The smith, or metal worker, of the ancient Roman gods was known by what name?
4. What was the principal garment worn by an ancient Roman Senator?
5. Recite the first line of the hymn which refers to "India's Coral Strand."
6. Is the D. A. R. Officers' Ribbon supposed to be worn over a top coat?
7. What are the colors for active National D. A. R. Officers' Ribbons?
8. What are the Ribbon colors for Honorary Presidents and Vice Presidents General?
9. In which year did the United States enter World War I?
10. When was the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, organized?

ANSWERS

1. January 6. Twelfth Day or Twelfth-tide, the same time as Epiphany. This date is still celebrated as Christmas at isolated spots on the Outer Banks of North Carolina.
2. Valley Forge.
3. Vulcan.
4. The toga.
5. "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."
6. Never over a top coat of any kind, but may be worn over a suit coat.
7. Blue center, with white edge stripes.
8. Colors are reversed from those of active Officers.
9. 1917.
10. April 5, 1895, at Washington.

Mrs. Harned Appointed

Mrs. C. Raymond Harned, of Allentown, Pa., Vice Chairman of the Credentials Committee, has accepted the President General's appointment as National Credentials Chairman, succeeding the late Mrs. William H. Erwin.

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D. A. R. MAGAZINE, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County, Pennsylvania

Published by the Franklin County, Pa.,
Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.—Price, \$5.00

Data on Revolutionary soldiers who served from, lived in
or died in Franklin County. Write

Mrs. Marge Kieffer, Chambersburg, Pa.
Miss Bessie Rohrer, Waynesboro, Pa.

Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower

Thank Offering Construction Fund

100% Chapter Contributions in September

By MRS. BENJAMIN R. WILLIAMS

National Chairman

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CALIFORNIA—Edmund Randolph

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MASSACHUSETTS—Anne Adams Tufts, Captain Elisha Jackson, Chief Justice Cushing, Colonel Ebenezer Francis, Colonel Henshaw, Colonel Loammi Baldwin, Dolly Woodbridge, Fort Phoenix, General Israel Putnam, Johanna Aspinwall, Lucy Knox, Lydia Partridge Whiting, Major Simon Willard, Mansfield, New Bedford, Old Hadley, Old Newbury, Parson Roby, Quequechan, Wayside Inn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Molly Stark

PENNSYLVANIA—Colonel John Proctor

WEST VIRGINIA—Elizabeth Zane

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Philippines



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Mrs. Z. C. Oseland was Special Advertising Chairman for the State Society and did an excellent job, with the enthusiastic aid of Mrs. Ralph O. Whitaker, State Regent; and the cooperation of Mrs. Paul D. Fairley, State Chairman for the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. To these and all others who worked so ably and so successfully the Magazine staff expresses its thanks and appreciation. We are especially proud of the many Big-Name companies represented in these splendid advertising pages.

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The Rev. Harry Butman is pastor of Allin Congregational Church of Dedham, Mass. His sermon-article was sent by Mrs. Hilyer G. Senning, Assistant State Treasurer, Massachusetts D. A. R., and founder of Contentment Chapter.

Capt. H. W. Fitch, retired Naval officer, is from Charlottesville, Va.

The Rev. John Fremont Merrill is pastor of Lincoln Park Presbyterian Church at San Francisco, Calif. His article was sent by Mrs. H. C. Rothwell, Press Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter, D.A.R.

Adrian L. Johnston, of Oregon City, Ore., passed his 81st birthday June 10. His American ancestral record begins with William White of the Mayflower.

Mrs. Ethel L. Moore is Regent of the Polly Wyckoff Chapter, Englewood, N. J.

Edith H. (Mrs. John C.) Hover is State Chairman of Genealogical Records, New Jersey, D. A. R. Gwladys B. (Mrs. Edward F.) Randolph is a past State Regent of New Jersey and now Editor of the New Jersey D. A. R. Bulletin.

Mrs. Marline Ray French is a member of the Col. John Donelson Chapter, District of Columbia.

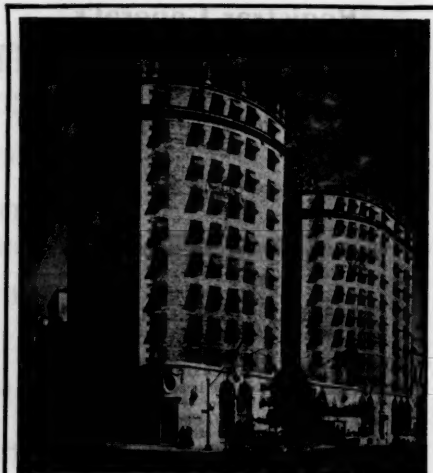
D. Al Ray (Mrs. P. A.) Leard has been Genealogical Chairman for the Oklahoma City Chapter several years and for one term was State Chairman, Genealogical Records.

Dorothy Runyon (Mrs. Richard L.) Duncan is former Historian, Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter, Oxford, Ohio, and recently prepared a part of the Chapter's history.

Maude Gallman (Mrs. Roland) Brown is a member of the Fort Miro Chapter, Monroe, La.

Harry Brokaw, Attorney, of East Liverpool, Ohio, read some of his poetry over Radio Station WLIO, under auspices of the Wellsville Chapter. His daughter, a former C. A. R., is now a D. A. R.

Grace Lee Kenyon, of Bristol, Conn., who wrote the article on Nathan Hale in the November issue, is State Chairman, American Indians.



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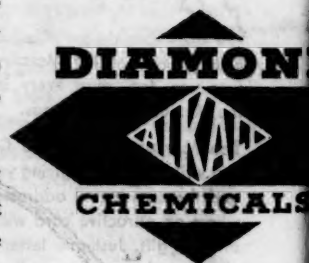
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